The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3465. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

WADSWORTH AND TREMAIN

Thirty Thousand Unionists Indorsing Them.

Great Rally at the Cooper Institute.

Immense Enthusiasm, Perfect Harmony, Cheering Prophecies.

Speeches of Gen. James. S. Wadsworth and Hon. Lyman Tremain.

Also, of Gen. Cassius M. Clay, Judge Kelly, Col. Woodford, Charles S. Spencer, Col. Shannon, Messrs. Dunn, Shepherd, Wainwright, and Others.

PROCESSIONS AND PYROTECHNICS.

ORDER, DECORUM, PATRIOTISM.

The great Union Ratification Meeting at the Cooper Institute, last night, was one of the most imposing assemblages, in respectability and numbers, ever beheld upon this continent. On the outside of the edifice, at an early hour, immense crowds besieged the adjacent streets and squares, and thundered at the doors of the main hall for admission. By 7 P. M., the hour fixed for the opening of proceedings, the interior was densely crowded, and great numbers were obliged to remain outside.

Upon the platform, in company with the Committee of Arrangements and many other invited guests and participants of mark, were specially noticed Gen. Cassius M. Clay, Hon. J. W. Edmonds, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. Stephen A. Tyng, Rev. Joel Parker, Hon. Wm. M. Kelly, of Philadelphia; Rev. I. S. Kalloch, Hon. Peter Cooper, Coventry Waddell, Esq., Hon. Judge Slosson, Robert H. McCurdy, George W. Blunt, Thomas Acton, &c., &c.

As others occupying distinguished positions, or publicly esteemed for eminent services, came in, they were greeted by the plaudits of the multitude. Among these, Hon. Lyman Tremain and His Honor Mayor Opdyke, were very warmly welcomed.

While the Committee of Arrangements were preparing to open the exercises of the evening, leisure was afforded to glance at the appearance of the Hall. It was a sight that those who beheld it will never forget. A continuous sea of upturned faces, among which a host beamed with the beauty and animation of the fairer sex extended on all sides to the furthest limits of the space, and shone brighter with patriotic emotion than even the brilliant illumination of the house.

The arches surmounting the platform and the niches between them were richly draped with the American colors, the busts of Washington, Jefferson and Franklin being enwreathed with the Red, White and Blue.

On the centre wall, above the stage, in an escutcheon of huge letters, ran the motto:

"In a contest with the oppressed, the Almighty has no attribute that can take sides with the oppressor."—*Jefferson.*

On the right,

"Rather than this Union should be dissolved, let Slavery perish."—*H. Clay.*

On the left,

"One country—one Constitution—one destiny."—*Webster.*

At 7½ o'clock Hon. D. D. Conover called the meeting to order, and nominated for Chairman:

CAPT. CHARLES B. MARSHALL,

who was accepted unanimously.

The Chairman, on assuming the duties of his position, briefly addressed the audience as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: Called upon at a late hour to preside over this meeting, I come unprepared, as the lawyers say, to make a speech. But, as this seems to me to be one of the greatest and most imposing assemblages I have ever beheld—and I have seen many—I feel constrained to make, at least, a brief remark. The moment calls for action, instant and serious action. We are about to enter upon an election far exceeding in importance any ever held since the formation of the Government—[applause]—one that will decide whether we are to succeed in putting down this infernal rebellion or not. The election of Horatio Seymour, if achieved, will be the work of traitors, Secessionists and sympathizers with the South. [Bravo! and applause.] Take away that number, and where would his election be? He would come out at the little end of the horn! [Laughter and a voice: "He'll do that anyhow!"] I hope so! We, the Republican Party, on the other hand, have a candidate we can depend upon. Gen. James S. Wadsworth [tremendous cheering] took the field early in this great contest; he has devoted his whole time and means to it, and not only has thus given himself, but has sent his three sons into the struggle to crush out the rebellion. [Renewed cheering.] What, on the other hand, had Mr. Seymour done? I am not aware that he had taken any part or given a day or a shilling, and I understand that he has not.

At this moment an unusual movement on the platform announced the arrival of

GEN. JAMES S. WADSWORTH,

the Union candidate for the Governorship. As the distinguished guest came forward, the house shook with the most overwhelming demonstrations of welcome. Huzzas, the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and every species of popular manifestation, completely occupied the next five minutes, and for some time, after order had been restored, the vast concourse was still agitated by the subsiding tide of feeling.

Mr. Hiram Barney gave this emotion a new outburst, by stepping forward on the platform and proposing three distinct cheers for "Our Governor come from the war!" These were given with indescribable effect.

An excellent imitation of the triumphant crowing of a full-grown chanticleer heard from the body of the house gave a hilarious turn to the enthusiasm that was by no means out of keeping with the rest.

When the furor of this reception, at length, paused, and Gen. Wadsworth had taken his seat, John J. Shaw, Esq., late Assemblyman for the Eighth District, read the following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries:

George Bancroft.
H. J. Raymond.
Peter Cooper.
Andrew Carrigan.
Horace H. Day.
H. M. Schieffelin.
George Opdyke.
Isaac Sherman.
A. Oakey Hall.
Simeon Draper.
Wm. Allen Butler.
Wm. M. Evarts.
John J. Phelps.
F. A. Conkling.
C. A. Peabody.
J. W. Allen.
George W. Blunt.
C. H. Tucker.
Benj. F. Manierre.
Porter G. Sherman.
George Conklin.
S. L. Kappf.
Wm. D. Swarts.
Murray Hoffman.
Wm. R. Stewart.
Robert Murray.
A. J. Williamson.
Joseph B. Taylor.

Hiram Barney.
Charles Gould.
D. Randolph Martin.
Richard Busteed.
James Kelly.
Charles King.
Robert T. Haws.
Andreas Willman.
George Dennison.
Thos. B. Van Buren.
Orison Blunt.
A. W. Bradford.
Aug. F. Dow.
Lewis B. Woodruff.
Moses H. Grinnell.
A. C. Kingsland.
A. W. Griswold.
Hiram Benner.
Washington Smith.
John W. Edmonds.
John H. White.
Guy R. Pelton.
John Sedgwick.
John T. Hoggeboom.
J. McLeod Murphy.
Edgar Ketchum.
Abm. Wakeman.
C. A. Dana.

David D. Field.
Samuel Sinclair.
Hamilton Fish.
Wm. Curtis Noyes.
Wm. E. Dodge.

Francis Lieber.
James A. Briggs.
Wm. Orton.
E. Delafield Smith.
E. C. Cowdin.

And many others.

SECRETARIES.

D. R. Jacques.
Ethan Allen.
Spencer Kirby.
Lafayette Ramey.
Chas. Patridge.
Frank W. Ballard.
J. Howard, Jr.

Joseph A. Gardiner.
B. Hutchinson.
Robt. Marshall.
Chas. T. Rogers.
David Leichtenstein.
Hamlin Babcock.
Chris. Pullman.

And others.

These having been received with acclamations, the names of especial popular favorites eliciting reiterated plaudits, another gentleman read aloud the subjoined

LETTER FROM HON. WM. H. SEWARD.

Department of State,
Washington, Oct. 28, 1862.

Gentlemen: Eighteen months ago, our noble ship of State was driven by the storms of faction upon a lee shore. I came aboard at the Captain's call to assist at the helm. He has carried her safely over some of the breakers, but others are before her, and expelled mutineers are said to be coming back from abroad to board and sink her. Whatever may be the duty of others, it is clearly mine to remain at my post, promptly and strictly obeying orders. I can only say to you, and to all other loyal men on board, be active, vigilant, and persevering. If we work in concert and work in earnest, we shall all the sooner carry the precious vessel through all her perils, and greet the waiting nations with the cry, "All's well!"

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWAR

To D. D. Conover and A. M. Palmer, Esqs., Committee of Arrangements, New-York.

The Chairman hereupon introduced, amid a tempest of most enthusiastic cheering,

HON. LYMAN TREMAIN,

the Union Republican candidate for the Lieutenant-Governorship of the State.

SPEECH OF HON. LYMAN TREMAIN.

Mr. Tremain, after alluding to the character of the meeting, said that it was for discussion and consultation in the darkest hour of our country's history and that only three working days now remained before the commencement of the great struggle, which, in his opinion, would determine the question whether this Government and the Union of the States should be perpetuated or be overthrown. If he could so far forget the dignity and responsibility of the position he occupied as to speak as a partisan, he would be false to his conscience, to his country and to his God. [Cheers.] At the commencement of the campaign, he had addressed the assembled thousands in this hall on the question involved in this election. Since that time, Horatio Seymour, the candidate of a partisan organization, had been heard fully and fairly before the people here and elsewhere. He had occupied the position he had chosen—of accuser or excuser, and had laid down the principles upon which he asked the people of this State to elect him to the highest office within their gift. He had come here to-night for the purpose of answering that gentleman's speeches. But first he (Mr. Tremain) desired to occupy himself with matters of personal concern, and in doing so he should depart from a rule he had laid down for himself, to forget himself, and pay no attention to the attacks of partisan presses or speakers. But, as Mr. Seymour had thought proper to descend from his high position in the discussion of principles, to indulge in a personal attack, it was, he thought, a sufficient excuse why he should depart from the rule he had prescribed for his own action. Mr. Seymour had charged him with disloyalty to the Government. The speech that he (Mr. Tremain) had delivered in Tweddle Hall, Albany, in January, 1861, had been made the subject of considerable comment. Two sentences of that speech—not in juxtaposition—had been torn from their context and cited as evidence of his being in favor of secession. Mr. Seymour had said he was called a traitor, because he (Mr. Tremain) had been suitably rewarded by a party he had always denounced and opposed. He did not propose to prove his loyalty by *ex post facto* evidence—like the giving of $50 to aid the families of volunteers, after he had been accused of disloyalty, but he proposed to refer to the record. If he (Mr. Tremain) had been a disloyal man in 1861, would it not be a little singular that Gov. Morgan, of this State, residing in the same city with himself, and entirely familiar with his public action, would have placed him upon the War Committee, a place which he had not obtained by hanging round the Adjutant-General's office in order to obtain this quasi indorsement of his loyalty and patriotism. Was it not singular that a delegation of the most able, influential and patriotic citizens of the City and County of Albany, with a full knowledge of his acts, of the days and weeks he had spent in the War Committee, shutting up his office, addressing war meetings, calling upon the people to sustain the Government, that he had sent his only son capable of bearing arms to expose his young life in this war, that if he were disloyal, these gentlemen without his solicitation should unanimously present his name to the last Union Convention for nomination as Governor? It was for Horatio Seymour alone to disclose the information of his (Mr. Tremain's) disloyalty. The speaker then alluded to the condition of affairs at the time of the delivery of his speech at Tweddle Hall. Gov. Morgan had in his message, breathing a spirit of conciliation, recommended the repeal of certain legislation as a means of furthering a settlement of the difficulties that then menaced us. Six States had then seceded; the sending of commissioners to the Peace Congress had been recommended by the Government; resolutions looking to conciliation had been introduced into the Legislature by Lucius Robinson, and under these circumstances it was that the convention was held at Tweddle Hall. His purpose was, if possible, to give time for the passions of the South to cool. He regarded the conduct of the South from the point he then occupied as a member of the Democratic party, and he did not, in his delusion, suppose it possible that these preliminary symptoms were the result of a deep-laid conspiracy, concocted twenty-five years ago to destroy the Government, which must break out when the election of President Lincoln put it beyond their control. All the apologies he then made for the South, and all the arguments he then presented, were for the purpose of leading the South to withhold the threatened collision; that Northern sentiment might be affected, and our country be saved from the calamities under which it was now suffering. He might have been wrong; but his purpose then, as now, was to save the Union which our fathers had secured, and if it could not be saved by peaceable means, then by the employment of all the means that God and nature had placed in our power. [Loud cheers.] In that speech, unlike Horatio Seymour, he took the ground that secession was a heresy, and had no foothold in the Constitution of the United States. But the Peace Convention failed to accomplish its purpose, because the purpose of the South was, when power departed from them, to dissolve the Union, and establish an independent Confederacy. Within a few weeks of his speech at Tweddle Hall, the attack was made on Fort Sumpter, the Confederate Government was established, and threats were made that the Confederate army would march triumphant to the banks of the Hudson and to Faneuil Hall. What was then his (Mr. Tremain's) position? The President called for 75,000 of the militia of the different States, and he took his stand side by side with his Democratic friend and brother, John K. Porter, to sustain the Government at all times, and in all places, and under all circumstances. [Cheers.] From that position he had never faltered, and there he should stand as long as life lasts. [Loud cheers.] But what he called a gross imputation on the speech of Horatio Seymour was the statement that he (Mr. Tremain) had turned traitor to his party, and had deserted his political principles to obtain a suitable reward in a nomination for the office of Lieutenant-Governor. Oh, Horatio Seymour (continued Mr. Tremain) you dug down deeper in the filthy mire than your master, Jefferson Davis has done. [Cheers.] Oh, that Horatio Seymour would rise from the low and sordid position of a partisan to breathe the pure spirit that Stephen A. Douglas inhaled—the same Douglas for whom I labored as Presidential candidate, with the full knowledge that he was doomed by reason of the false-hearted Southern, Breckinridge traitors—the same Douglas who was the chief of the Northern Democracy, but whom Horatio Seymour was willing to see thrown overboard at Charleston and Baltimore in obedience to the demand of his Southern master, Jeff. Davis. He (Mr. Tremain) had been nominated for an office which paid $6 a day while the Senate was in session, and while sitting as a member of the Canal Board, with no mileage, for he lived at the seat of State Government. Did Horatio Seymour suppose that he (Mr. Tremain) would prove false to his principles to get that nomination as the reward of his treachery? He hurled the contemptible accusation into the teeth of that gentleman, with all the indignant scorn which his nature could command. [Loud cheers.] He wanted the verdict of this assembly. Was the charge of Horatio Seymour true or false?

Voices—It's false!

A Voice—The *Herald* won't record the verdict. [Laughter.]

Mr. Tremain—If the *Herald* will not record it, he will have it recorded at the ballot-box next week. [Cheers.]

Mr. Tremain then proceeded to review the position of John Van Buren, applying the criticisms that that gentleman had indulged in with reference to him (Mr. Tremain) to himself. They were brief and pointed, and showed the favor with which Mr. Van Buren was regarded by the powers at Richmond.

But having disproved of Mr. Seymour as an accuser, Mr. Tremain then proceeded to deal with him as an accused. He charged Mr. Seymour with having proclaimed sentiments that in every respect were utterly hostile to the Government, and were calculated not only to break down the Government, but to destroy the confidence of the loyal people of the North in the Government, and to induce the belief that our people were hopelessly defeated, to afford aid to, and to encourage the rebels, and that if they be sustained by the election of Mr. Seymour, would result in the indefinite extension of the war, if not the success of the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Seymour had said that this "war was unnecessary," and he "deplored the policy of President Lincoln at the outset of his administration."

The war unnecessary? A man might have had some excuse under Mr. Buchanan's Administration for believing that temporary expedients could have averted the war. This war might have been averted by our consenting to the severance of this glorious Union forever, by allowing seven or eight millions, nearly one half slaves, to set themselves up as the masters and conquerers of twenty-four millions of people—one million of whom are slaves—to allow those men in rebellion to take with them the greater part of the National domain, to reduce our territory from a beautiful and expansive country down to a narrow strip of land of 150 miles in breadth from Canada to Virginia, by allowing the mouth of the Mississippi and the valley of that river to go beyond our control by giving up two of the States formed from that great acquisition obtained under Mr. Jefferson, by permitting millions and millions of property, expended by the loyal people of the North in acquiring this territory, in extinguishing Indian titles, in carrying on wars with Indians and with Mexico, if we had consented to stand degraded in the estimation of the world, then this war could be avoided. But Mr. Lincoln was President. He had taken the oath, in the presence of his God and his country, that he would support the Constitution of the United States, and that Constitution, in express terms, said that he should faithfully execute the laws over every inch of territory over which his jurisdiction extended. If Mr. Lincoln had adopted any other policy than the one he did adopt to recover the authority and property of the Government, he would have been liable to impeachment, and to forfeiture of his high office, and his name would have gone down, as Twiggs' has, covered with infamy and disgrace in all time to come. He (Mr. Tremain) charged again that Horatio Seymour, in this house, had been guilty of the most disingenuous evasion of the real question that was presented by the President's Emancipation Proclamation. [Cheers.] What was the position that we occupied upon that famous and immortal document? We said that the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and militia of the United States, was alone the judge of the manner in which the military power of the country should be employed, and when he issued an order, it was our duty as loyal men to acquiesce in that order, whether it was against Confederate arms, Confederate forts, or Confederate Slavery. [Cheers.] It was an exercise of the war power with which he was invested by the Constitution. He had showed on a former occasion, by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Chief Justice Taney, sustaining the powers claimed by President Polk over Mexican territory, and in which case the rights were not so clear as in the present, that under the Constitution, the President, as Commander-in-Chief, had the undoubted power to employ all the military resources of the nation, and in any manner he thought proper, to subdue our enemies. On this question, Mr. Seymour spoke as follows:

"As to its legality, no man has ever doubted that the slaves of men in rebellion can be rightfully taken from them, with any other kind of property, by virtue of law, but I do not believe the rights or property of loyal men, either at the North or South, can be destroyed by a proclamation, either in peace or war. Can we say the conduct of a disloyal majority of loyal citizens cannot destroy the rights of a single citizen, if he has been guilty of no offence. Can we safely admit the principle that the crime of one class can forfeit the property, the rights of conscience, or the liberties of innocent men."

That, he (Mr. Tremain) understood to be a concession of the main point, that we might take the property of rebels, whether slaves or mules, or any other species of chattels so called; but, instead of conceding the legality of the proclamation, what did Mr. Seymour do? He fell back upon the position that we could not under that proclamation sieze the property of loyal Slaveholders. Would this body of citizens believe that at the very time Horatio Seymour was putting forth that argument, in this hall, he knew perfectly well that the proclamation provided, in express terms, that loyal Slaveholders should be paid for all property so taken? [Cheers.] He knew that the President had said that he should ask Congress to make the necessary appropriations to indemnify every man who had suffered by the war by any act of the Government. What Union man would dare to so far presume upon their ignorance, their blindness, or their partisan zeal, as to suppress the fact. Horatio Seymour knew that in times like these—in political discussions as well as in morals and in law, the *suppressio veri* is as bad as the *suggestio falsi.* In this connection, Mr. Tremain renewed the argument of James Brooks who had urged as a reason against the proclamation that it was in violation of the law of nations; and as evidence of it, that gentleman had stated that under the treaty of Ghent [laughter] by which one or two million of dollars had been paid by England to this country in slaves taken during the last war. He (Mr. Tremain) had investigated the alleged precedent and he had learned that so far from sustaining Mr. Brooks in his position it furnished argument against him. The facts were these: The clause in the treaty of Ghent was transcribed from the treaty of 1783, which provided that all the islands and territory and places which had been captured by either party during the war should be restored, and that if any property was taken from them places, compensation should be made for it, including slaves. That was the language of the treaty. The slaves, under that treaty, the British Government refused to acknowledge, and four years afterward, when a treaty was made, settling boundary questions, the question of the interpretation of this clause being undetermined, it was left to the arbitrament of the Emperor of Russia. And what was his decision? He decided that, under the treaty of Ghent, all the slaves in those islands and other places were to be restored to the United States, and all those that had been carried off at the time of their departure by British vessels. But did he stop there? He further decided that all other slaves seized or emancipated in the progress of the war, and in other places, belonged by the laws of nations to the party capturing them, and no compensation should be given, so that the compensation was based entirely upon the terms of the treaty—the general law of nations allowing one belligerent to sieze and emancipate, and carry away the property of an enemy to cripple them as much as possible. He (Mr. Tremain) charged Mr. Seymour with being entirely unsound upon the great question of secession. In his Albany speech Mr. Seymour asked: "Is not successful coercion just as revolutionary as successful secession?" He (Mr. Tremain) further charged, that after this war broke out, in a public place in Utica, and in the presence of reputable witnesses, Mr. Seymour argued against the right of coercing the rebels back, and in favor of the right of secession; and that he expressed the opinion that the Government could never conquer the South. He further charged, that when Mr. Seymour was in Washington, it was a matter of public notoriety that his associations were with the disloyalists of the North of the Ben. Wood and Vallandigham school. He charged Mr. Seymour with having declared that the debtor States of the West would never pay this great debt contracted to carry on this war; that the Western States were now deliberating whether they would not accept the proposition of the South, that, on condition of their neutrality, they might have the free navigation of the Mississippi. I would ask, and I give him time to answer the question, When and in what place has Horatio Seymour ever uttered—I will not say merely argued—but expressed an opinion that secession is unauthorized and unwarranted by the Constitution of the United States? He never has said it;—he never would say it. And yet this great question underlies the whole controversy. It ought to have been settled in 1832; but it had been handed down to us, and now or never it must be settled. Again, he (Mr. Tremain) charged Horatio with libeling the North—with libeling the ministers of religion, our teachers and the entire community, in attempting to shift the responsibility from the traitors of the South for the breaking out of the war. His language was thus:

"Go back, my radical friends, to your teachings—to your radical press—to your prayer meetings; go back to the sacred house of God, and you will see this monstrous lie was told by no accident and by no inadvertence. I tell you this fatal ignorance was the result of long years of systematic teaching, that spread upon the land the terrible calamities that now flood it. Say what you please, think what you please, is the cause of the war—say it is Slavery, say it is Abolitionism, say it is ambition, say it is the thirst of wealth; but every man knows, from one end of the country to the other—North and South—that if the people had been well informed with regard to each other's powers and resources—North and South—this war, my friends, would never have been."

We had now learned from Horatio Seymour that the Republican Union party could not save the country, because they had not the capacity to do it—that the ability was all monopolized by Seymour, Wood and the Brooks. [Laughter.] The old Federalists said of the war of 1812, "This is Madison's war—let him and his followers fight it out." So in this day did Seymour and his associates say, "This is Lincoln's war—let the Black Republicans fight it out; we will sit by and villify him and the Government." Horatio Seymour complained because he is imputed of disloyalty, and he (Mr. Tremain) had noticed that his organ recently purchased, had recommended that anybody be knocked down who said he was disloyal. We were a people who believed in free speech, and we said exactly what we meant. And he would say to Mr. Seymour and his associates, "it is an easy matter to change your position." Nobody would support a Union man if disloyal. Burns had said:

"O, would some power some giftee gie us,
To see ourselves as others see us,
It would from many a blunder free us."

But he would suppose a case, by way of illustration, of the position that Mr. Seymour now occupied. Suppose that they were in a foreign country, and they found themselves present at a trial at which the Emperor Napoleon was judge, and there was a jury of twelve men, and the question on trial was that now between the Government of the United States and the Government of Jeff. Davis. Suppose they find in entering the Court-room a man of prepossessing appearance, a little bald on the top of his head, a little past middle age, but rather in the prime of life, with a fluency of speech that had only been equaled by oily gammon in his palmiest days, and he said that this war might have been avoided; that the policy of the General Government was to be deplored; that the ignorance of the Northern people and the corruption of Northern teachers and preachers and pious people was the cause of the war, that he complains of every act done by the General Government and omitted to be done by the General Government, that he proclaims the doctrine of repudiation of the great debt that had been contracted to carry on the war, &c., that he was apologizing for the rebels in all the outrages they had committed, &c., &c., would they not say that was a Jeff. Davis oration? Certainly this was exactly what Jeff. Davis would say.

Mr. Tremain concluded his able speech, which was listened to with great attention, by a stirring appeal for patriots to exert themselves between now and the day of the election, and then the success of the principle of free government would be certain.

The Chairman hereupon announced that the

UNION GLEE CLUB

would now favor the audience with a little music.

The young men composing the selected choir then took their places in a conspicuous station on the rostrum, and finely chaunted the following patriotic song:

"Columbia! we love thee!" &c.

SPEECH OF GEN. JAMES S. WADSWORTH.

The chairman then introduced Gen. James S. Wadsworth, who, upon rising to address the meeting, was greeted with tumultuous cheering, again and again renewed. He said:

I thank you, gentlemen, for the overwhelming cordiality of this reception. I should, under any circumstances, have found it embarassing to address such an audience as this; but I find it far more embarassing now, because of the cordial and earnest reception which you have given me. I announced, at an earlier stage in this canvass, that I did not propose to come on to New-York until after the election was closed. I have been induced to change that decision by the earnest solicitation of some of my friends, and by my own consciousness of the great magnitude of the question involved in the canvass. [Applause.] I stand before you, gentlemen, a candidate for your suffrages, [cheers,] but I come with no personal claims, and if I know my own heart, I come with no personal aspiration. I have seen with pain the undue and exaggerated personal commendations with which my friends have referred to me; and I have thrown aside with contempt and scorn the calumnies with which my personal enemies have assailed me. [Great cheering.] The man who pauses to think of himself, of his affairs, of his family even, when he has public duties to perform, and his country lies prostrate almost in the agonies of dissolution, is not the man to save it. ["That's so."] We must all of us lay aside all subordinate considerations and personal considerations, and fix our minds upon, and raise ourselves to the true magnitude of the question we have to solve. We may as well look directly in the face the deadly peril which surrounds us, if we would save our country. [Applause.] I tell you it is my solemn conviction—my deliberate and solemn conviction—that here, here in the City of New-York, here more even than on the Shenandoah and in the valleys of Kentucky, is the battle being fought which is to preserve our liberties and perpetuate our country. [Renewed applause.] I do not propose to go at large into the consideration of many of the questions involved in this canvass. Following the able, eloquent and trained speaker who has preceded me, and who has referred to some of the points which I intended to refer to, but in terms that I could not command, I shall pass on hastily to a few of the leading points in issue, and detain you but a few moments. Gentlemen, you hear it charged by our opponents that our National Administration is incompetent to manage the affairs of the country in this crisis. I do not intend to enter into an elaborate defence of the Administration; I am not of the Administration; I am only its subordinate officer, its humble, but, I trust, its faithful servant. [Cheers.] Look, for a moment, at the circumstances under which this Administration took up the reins of power. James Buchanan [groans and hisses] and the thieves which had gathered around him, left the country a hopeless wreck, almost in the agonies of death. Under these trying circumstances Abraham Lincoln, [enthusiastic cheering,] an honest, but an inexperienced man, came to the head of the Government. I do not doubt, gentlemen, that his warmest friends and the warmest friends of his Cabinet officers will admit that mistakes have been committed, and considerable mistakes; but faithfully they have labored—earnestly, day and night, as I can bear witness, they have labored to save this country. [Cheers.] I do not believe that even in this heated canvass any man has dared to stand up before you and say that Abraham Lincoln is not an honest man, honestly striving to save his country. Well, now, what do the gentlemen propose? what proposition do they bring before you? Do they propose, do they intend to supersede the Administration by a revolution? The more audacious among them have dared to hint it. ["They have."] If they dared openly to avow it they would be covered with infamy and would not receive one in a thousand of the votes which will be given now by unreflecting men to their ticket. Does it need argument to prove that if this rebellion is to be put down at all, it must be put down within the two years and few months during which Mr. Lincoln must continue to administer the Governmen? What, then, can we do? What can any honest patriot whose heart looks alone to the preservation of his country, do but sustain and strengthen Abraham Lincoln? Let him be sustained. Advise and admonish, if you will—and I tell you now that no man receives the plain talk of an honest man, whether he be a political friend or a political opponent, with more pleasure or courtesy than Abraham Lincoln. Admonish him, if you will, I say, but strengthen and sustain. [Cheers.] Pledge to him your lives, your fortunes and your sacred honor, in his honest effort to put down this rebellion; and I venture to promise that before the end of his term of office, the sun will shine upon a land unbroken in its territorial integrity, undiminished in its great proportions—a land of peace, a land of prosperity, a land in which labor is everywhere honorable to all. [Renewed cheering.]

Mr. Lincoln has told you, gentlemen, that he would save this country with Slavery, if he could; and that he would save it without Slavery, if he could. He has never said to you that if he could not save Slavery he would let the country go. [Applause.] I believe that that honest patriot would rather be thrown into a molten furnace, than utter a sentiment so infamous. [Great applause, and cries of "Good, good."] He has said to those who are in rebellion against the Government, "I give you one hundred days to return to your allegiance; if you fail to do that, I shall strike from under you that institution of Slavery on which you rest"—an institution which some among them seem to think dearer than life, than liberty, than country, than peace, and about which some among us seem to entertain the same opinion. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I stand by Abraham Lincoln. ["Good, good; we will stand by you."] The cause is just; it is wise; it is holy; and I ask you to stand by him and sustain him in it. ["We will."] I have sometimes felt, myself, the influence of the odium which a spurious aristocracy—an aristocracy which has largely directed the destinies of this country for three-quarters of a century—has attached to the word "Abolition." They have treated it, and have too often taught us to treat it, as expressive of some low and vulgar crime—some obscene offence—not to be spoken of in good society—something not to be mentioned in fashionable parlors. I know that there are many men who are still influenced by this prejudice—this odium which has gathered around the word, through the influence of the spurious aristocracy to which I have referred; but let the men who, in this hour of peril—this struggle of the nation between life and death—shrink from it because of that prejudice, stand aside. [Cheers.] The events of the day are too big for them. ["That's so," and applause.] They may escape ridicule, but they will not escape contempt; and their descendants, when they read the annals of these times, and find the names of their ancestors nowhere recorded among those who came to the rescue of their Government in the hour of its greatest trial, will blush for shame. [Great cheering.]

You are told by the candidate of this anti-war party that is springing up, that that party, if it comes into power, will give you peace—peace in ninety days. Gentlemen, I believe them. They will give you peace, but, good God, what a peace! A peace that breaks your country into fragments—a Mexican peace—a Spanish-American peace—a peace which inaugurates eternal war. [Cheers.] Oh, what peace can they give you in ninety days, or in any other time, which will not acknowledge the Southern Confederacy? ["Nope."] It is by that means that they intend to give you peace—by cutting this country in twain. Let me ask you, for a moment, if you have looked at the map of your country which those gentlemen propose to bring out—the new and improved map of Seymour, Van Buren & Co.—[laughter]—the map of these "let 'em go" geographers. [Laughter.] A country three thousand miles long, but little over a hundred miles wide in the middle; why they could not make such a country stand together long enough for them to get their map lithographed—no, not even until they could get it photographed. [Laughter.] All the great water courses, all the great channels of trade, dissevered and cut in twain, would such a country stick together? No, gentlemen, the mandate of Nature, the finger of God is against any such disseverance of this country; it cannot be divided by a slave line, or by any other line. [Cheers.]

If you are not willing to have the country divided; if you are not prepared to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy; if you are not ready to accept this peace in ninety days, offered you by the Seymour party, what are the other alternatives presented to you? The South has declared, and up to the last moment has declared unanimously—at least unanimously so far as those engaged in the rebellion are concerned—that she will submit to no restoration; that she will not, under any circumstances, come back into the Union; that she will not tolerate any attempt at its reconstruction. What, then, are we to do? Go over and join them, adopting their laws and their social system—or subjugate them to our laws and our system? ["That's it."]

Abraham Lincoln tells you that he intends to subjugate them. [Applause.] Your soldiers in the field say that they intend to subjugate them. [Applause.] Sleeping to-night on the cold ground, and to-morrow, perhaps, on the battle-field, to sleep in death forever, they say, "Surrender! Never!" [Great cheering.]

Gentlemen, what do you say? Do you propose to surrender? ["No, no."] What is your voice on this question? ["Subjugate them."] Is it to carry cheering words to those brave and suffering soldiers—is it to reanimate and reencourage them—or is it to tell them that their State is against them and against their cause? And what of the gallant dead? What of those who have fallen in battle and by disease in thousands and tens of thousands—have they been sacrificed in vain? Have they been sacrificed in, as Mr. Seymour would say, an unnecessary and unprofitable war? Are they words like these that we are to carry from you to those houses made desolate by this war—to the fathers and mothers, the wives and children of the heroic dead? No, gentlemen—never! [Applause.] Let Mr. Seymour, if he has the heart to say it, tell them that their loved ones died in an unnecessary war. I shall say no such thing. Wherever it is my lot to meet any of them I shall say: Your kinsman fell in a glorious cause; he gave his life to save the life of his country in a war forced upon him by a selfish, savage and brutal aristocracy. [Cheers.] All honor to him! all honor to his name! and may a merciful God mitigate the affliction of those who mourn. [Great cheering.]

I said to you at the commencement of my remarks that if we would meet this issue properly we must fully appreciate the imminence of the peril. I tell you now, gentlemen, that here in New-York you stand face to face with the enemy—for here are the main instruments and tools of the aristocracy of which I have spoken; and here, too, are the agents, and here is the money of that other aristocracy on the other side of the Atlantic. [Cheers.] Of those people who, while talking of peace and neutrality, have sent out their armed vessels to prey upon your commerce, and take captive your seamen. You stand here face to face with the men as much as do your soldiers on the hills of Antietam, or on the plains of Manassas. See that you do your duty.

I know that on ordinary occasions there would probably be some question raised as to the expediency of a candidate indulging in speculation about the result of the election; but having divested myself of all personal feeling in this matter, I shall speak of it as I would if I were not a candidate.

It is now fifteen months since I stood upon the soil of New-York until this evening—[cheers]—but I have seen as much of the sons of New-York, or perhaps more than I would have seen had I remained home. I have seen them on the battle-field flushed with victory. I have seen them dismayed by defeat. I have seen them sleeping on the frozen ground, and dying on the field and in the hospital; and I claim to know as well as any man knows, what race of men come from New-York. ["Good, good," and cheers.] I claim this knowledge, and I tell you that they do not mean to give up. [Great cheering.] They do not intend to surrender; they do not intend to let their country go. When you get the returns from the election, you will perhaps be alarmed at those of some of the districts near you; but wait till you hear from the hills of the St. Lawrence in the north. [Applause.] Wait till you hear from the hills of the Alleghanies in the south; wait till you hear from the Valley of the Mohawk and from Onondaga; wait till you hear from them and you will hear a voice that will bring joy and glad tidings to every loyal heart in this land, and make it cry out, "The country is safe!" [Renewed applause.]

I will detain you only a moment longer. ["Go on," "go on."] Let me say to you, that if we meet this great crisis in which an overruling Providence has assigned us to act—if we meet it as becomes men—if we shape our course so that we may appeal to the God of Justice to smile upon our arms and our councils, the glories of the revolutionary period even will pale before the achievements of your soldiers and your statesmen in our own day. I thank you for the great patience with which you have listened to me. I will not detain you longer. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

SPEECH OF HON. W. D. KELLY, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

When the sound of the rounds of cheers which followed the conclusion of Gen. Wadsworth's speech had died away, Hon. W. D. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, was introduced amid a round of applause. He commenced by addressing the audience as fellow-citizens, for such, he thought, a Pennsylvanian might still call himself. We still had a country; and having that, he felt at liberty to address his audience as fellow-citizens. He feared that in coming to fulfill his mission here, he had made a mistake. He had come to defend the good cause, but the appreciation which they had shown of the eloquence and logic, and accurate judgment in relation to the great principles which had been enumerated by Hon. Lyman Tremain and the honorable candidate for Governor, he had come to the conclusion that they (the audience) were as well informed and enthusiastic for the right, on the great question of the day, as himself. In the case of Pennsylvania, he felt that he had cause for grief. Treason had done its work there, as it would do in New-York, if loyal men in the State did not do their duty. [Applause.] He said he was at present, as he had been before, a member of the House of Representatives, and he was thankful that glorious Pennsylvania had still a Union majority in that House. He, like Tremain, had been a Democrat, and like him, when the name was disgraced by being used for mere personal and partisan purposes, in the face of the country's peril, he had taken a stand for his country in preference to following a rag of a party which had usurped an honorable name. [Applause.] In Pennsylvania they had lost the gallant Grow. But it was well known, or ought to be well known, that, in the mining districts, the miners had been taught to oppose the Government and resist the draft, and that accounted for it. In relation to the loss the Union Party had sustained in the late election in Pennsylvania, through the call for troops, he stated that a formal vote had been taken in the Pennsylvania regiments, and the result showed that there were there, in armed defence of their Government, 50,000 staunch Union and Constitution and vigorous prosecution-of-the-war-men, and 14,000 who might without understanding the conditions of the canvass, vote the so-called Democratic ticket. The vote if it could be taken in the army, would be in the main for a vigorous prosecution of the war. Pennsylvania had had another difficulty to contend against. The Southern wing of the Seymour party had invaded Maryland, and that caused a "call" for 72,000 men. Of that number, 50,000 took the field before the election, and among that number he had the honor of shouldering a musket as a private. [Great applause.] And, while the true men of Pennsylvania were away, defending not only their General Government, but also that of their own State, such men as Frank Hughes, at home, like Seymour, in New-York, were planning for the secession of the State. [Groans for Hughes and Seymour.] In the response to that last call, when a vote was taken, there was not a vote for the Hughes-Seymour flag. Hughes had protested that the State of Pennsylvania should go over to the Confederate cause, and Fernando Wood had recommended that the City of New-York should become a "free city," and separate itself from the State. [Groans.] Of the last call, he was sure that full 45,000 were Lincoln men, [applause, and three cheers for Pennsylvania,] and while they were away the Hughes-Seymour men were organizing to take charge of the State and deliver her over to her enemies. But Pennsylvania was still for a vigorous prosecution of the war—we have still a majority in the State. [Applause.] He had addressed an audience here two years ago. With what incidents had that two years been crowded—crowded with the incidents of a century. Then we were at peace, and it was thought that the years of peace we had enjoyed had eaten out our ability for war. But yet we had since then proved to be one of the most martial nations of the world. [Great applause.] One million of men had in that time offered their services in support of their Government, and all of that number who had been called into active service had proved themselves equal to the veterans of Europe. [Applause.] It was the bravery of our troops that had prevented the intervention of the Government of England. [Applause.] While in the service it had been his duty to convey a number of prisoners to Harrisburgh, among them was a Confederate Lieutenant who had stood before Union bullets in fourteen fights. He, the speaker, had asked him, while on the way, when the war was likely to be closed. The answer was, "I cannot say,—that is a question outside of the army. On reaching Harrisburgh, he became more communicative—more explicit. And then he said: "*If in your coming elections you sustain the President of your Government, it will be a more serious blow to us than if you gained a great victory on the field.*" But if "our friends" succeed—mark the phrase—"if our friends succeed we will have hope and fight on." Who were considered "our friends." Why the Seymours, Woods and Frank Hughes of the North. [Cries of "That's so."] Were they (the audience) prepared to give their votes for the aiders and comforters of the rebels? ["No—never."] Did they wish to invite the guns of Great Britain to the harbor of New-York? ["No."] If they did, they should say by their votes that they were in favor of Seymour & Co. ["That's so."] Nothing worse could be done than to let it be said that our spirits went down in a single year, and if they would not have that said of their State, they must vote for Wadsworth and Tremain. They must go to work for the ticket, as his party had gone to work in Pennsylvania. They must become colporteurs, carrying about good documents; and they must, each and every one, prevail upon one or more unenlightened men to vote for the right cause. [Applause.] They must work for the maintenance of this grand Government now, in order that they might be able to hand it down in peace to their descendants, [applause,] and as a boon to the world—to show to the Old World the needlessness of standing armies, and how an hundred States can live under one Constitution. [Great applause.] It was for such purposes that we were carrying on this war. [Applause.] Successful war was, in his opinion, in the present case, the only guarantee of permanent peace. [Applause.] Split the Union, as Prince John would have it, and we would have continual wars like the border wars of Scotland; like the wars between England and Ireland and Italy, until a General arose—one who had promised to draw his sword side by side with Gen. Wadsworth—[vehement applause]—in favor of a Constitution under which rebels have no beneficent rights—no rights but those of a drum-head Court-martial, and the quick execution of the sentence of the court. [Great applause.] The speaker now read an extract from the Grenada *Appeal*, speaking in the most complimentary terms of the speeches of Mr. John Van Buren, but, at the same time considering his propositions as entirely impracticable. In conclusion, he felt that all was right for his country. [Applause.] He was sure that the Empire State would say to Europe, "Stand off." [Applause.] That they would say, "Stand by Lincoln's Proclamation." [Great applause.] And he was also sure that in 1863 they would thank God that the sun was shining on an undivided country and on none but freemen.

Mr. Kelley retired amid great cheering and loud calls for Mr. Clay.

The President announced as the next speaker,

COL. WOODFORD,

Who was received with a round of cheers. The Colonel felt that if this were an ordinary political occasion, an ordinary political meeting, a junior officer would have no right to appear upon the platform and speak. But while treason and red-handed rebellion were rife in the land, he felt that it was the duty of every man to do his utmost to put them down, and that therefore he was right in appearing there. We all wanted peace; but we, as plucky men, could not buy it with disgrace. [Applause.] We must, with the whole strength of the nation, *conquer* a peace. [Applause.] The new regiments now going out, he was sure, would reflect honor upon the State. But when they met the Minié balls in front, they must not be attacked from home—in the rear. [Great applause.] While they were willing to take war rations on the field, they had a right to ask those who remained at home for war votes. [Cheers, and cries of "That's so."] We, he said, had rather face another Bull Run disaster than hear of the defeat of Gen. Wadsworth for Governor of New-York—a man who had done so much for the maintenance of his country's freedom and his Government. [Cheers.] There was hardly a man or a woman in the audience who had not a relative or a friend in the army of the Union, and he called upon them all to use all their influence in support of the glorious cause in which their relatives and friends were actively and so nobly engaged. [Applause.] To do that they must strike down treason wherever it showed its venomed head, even if it showed itself in the State of New-York. [Great applause.]

The Glee Club then, amid much applause, sang the electioneering ditty:

"For Wadsworth and Tremain
We are marching along."

The cries for "Clay! Clay!" were renewed, and the Chairman, at length, announced

GEN. CASSIUS M. CLAY,

Who, after apologizing for coming forward, as he was present only to hear others, went on to say that he had already been heard here and in Brooklyn sufficiently, and he had nothing to retract. Danger gives sharpness to instinct, and certain parties had complained of his former expressions. He was now ready to repeat what he then said, and stand by the responsibility. He still believed that hanging such men as Seymour and Van Buren would save many a good Democratic life. [Applause.] Were the audience, after what they had heard, prepared to pronounce Horatio Seymour and his companions aiders and abetters of treason? ["Yes, yes."] What then does the Constitution say? [Laughter, and cries of "Hang them! every one of them!"] Yes, it declares their punishment to be hanging by the neck until they are dead! [Tremendous acclamation.]

The election of Horatio Seymour would be strengthening, perhaps crowning the rebellion. And would the people of the North consent that such men as Andrew Johnson, Parson Brownlow and himself (the speaker) should be driven from their homes by rebels, or restored to their homes and their country—a country one in destiny, one in principle, one in institutions, one in civilization and free from Slavery! [Applause.] With such a restoration we would have indeed a peace—a peace of principle, of true principle and justice. Let us, then, show that we are as willing, at the polls, to put down treason in the North as our soldiers are willing to put it down on the battle-field! [Great applause, amid which the speaker retired.]

Cries for Banks, Hitchcock and others ensued. It was quickly discovered that Gen. Banks was not present, and no other speaker responding to the wishes of the vast concourse, it dispersed with prolonged cheering for the war and the President's Emancipation Proclamation.

Thus, amid unlimited enthusiasm, closed the great Republican Union demonstration of the campaign in the Empire City.

The Outside Meetings.

The audience that crammed to suffocation the spacious hall of the Cooper Institute, large as it was, may be set down as merely a private tea-party, compared with the immense throng of people who crowded the open space in front of that building and the streets adjacent. If the in-door meeting numbered its thousands, it is safe to say that the out-door meeting numbered its tens of thousands. Even before the meeting in the hall had been called to order, the overflow therefrom had filled the space immediately fronting the north end of the Institute; and by the time the various Ward Clubs had arrived upon the ground, the entire area extending from the Mercantile Library Building to the east side of the Third-avenue Railroad track, was filled with one dense mass of human beings. The immensity of the rally was a surprise even to the most sanguine friends of the Wadsworth and Tremain ticket; and the verdict was unanimous, that it was one of the largest, if not the largest night-gathering ever assembled in New-York. It was past 8 o'clock before the Wadsworth Clubs began to arrive, and, meantime, the crowd listened to inspiring music from a band stationed upon the balcony of the Cooper Institute, and watched the course of the sky-rockets that momentarily shot upward, piercing the sky, and letting out from the blue vault a shower of variegated stars. At length the Ward Clubs began to arrive, with their long trail of banners, Chinese lanterns, and blazing Roman candles. First came the Wadsworth and Tremain Club of the First Ward, followed by the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Wards. Then came the Twenty-first, Eighteenth, Seventh, Thirteenth, Tenth, Ninth, and so on, until every Ward was represented, and there was no room left even for that legendary individual known as the "Alderman of the Twenty-third Ward." Nearly all of the deputations were accompanied by a band of music, and the banners consisted mainly of the simple inscription "Wadsworth and Tremain Club of the —— Ward," and the American flag, the most expressive banner of all. There was a total absence of those vulgar caricatures, and slang-inscribed banners, with which the Seymour party attempts to catch the eyes and nurse the prejudices of the ignorant and base; but instead of these was the simple name of the Club and its candidates, carried side by side with

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

OUR POTOMAC ARMY CORRESPONDENCE

LETTER FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

How the Advance is Received in the Army—New Bridge Across the Shenandoah—Reminiscences of the Harper's Ferry Surrender—Rebel Movements, &c.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1862.

The advance of our army into Virginia carries joy to every true soldier's heart. Nearly two months have elapsed since the battle of Antietam, and both officers and privates were becoming anxious to exchange the idleness and *ennui* of camp life for the activity and excitement of the march and battle-field.

The infantry forces, under Gen. GEARY, moved down yesterday from off the cold and cheerless Loudon Heights into the valley on the east side, and last evening lay scattered along the base of the mountain for nearly two miles. I rode out through the encampment just before nightfall, and found the men busily employed in a variety of ways. Some were bringing fire-wood, others preparing the evening meal, and still others staking down the little white tents, and making quarters as comfortable as the circumstances of the case would admit of. Large numbers of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania were actively engaged in bringing away bundles of straw from a neighboring stack, which they had laid under heavy contribution.

Pickets have been thrown out some distance—those in the extreme front being located on DAVID SHRIVER'S farm, three miles from the Ferry, and nearly on the opposite side of the Short Hills from Lovettsville. The farmers in this portion of the valley have, as a general thing, remained true to their allegiance, and should be molested as little as possible by the passing soldiers. A penitent Secessionist, belonging to a South Carolina battery, came to our pickets stationed here, (Seventy-eighth New-York, Col. ULLMAN,) last evening, and gave himself up. He says he has become heartily sick of the war, and convinced of its hopelessness on the part of the rebels. If we are to believe his statement, the Confederate soldiers are suffering very much for want of clothing, many of them being without tents or blankets.

The labor of building a new suspension bridge across the Shenandoah has been commenced. It is to rest on the stone piers of the old bridge burned by the rebels, cost about three thousand dollars, and be completed within the course of a month. Lieut. ROBBINS, of the Sixth Regiment Artillery, and Sergeant FLOOD, of the United States Engineer Corps, assisted by thirty men, have charge of the work. Such a bridge is greatly needed in order to facilitate army movements and meet any emergency, such as the carrying away of the pontoon by a heavy freshet. The temporary railway bridge thrown across the Potomac as yet shows no signs of giving away, but many fear lest the heavy Winter rains may sweep it away. The river was swollen slightly by the rain of Sunday, but has subsided again. The tax instituted on the sutlers and traders of the village realizes about $300 weekly to the hospital fund.

I learn from Southern papers that Gen. R. ANDERSON, of North Carolina, recently died of a wound received at the battle of Antietam. This talented, though misguided young officer was one of the Generals who participated in the taking of this place, having been in command at Harper's Ferry. I observe a waif circulating through the Southern papers, to the effect that the investigation now progressing at Washington had elicited the fact that Col. FORD so arranged his artillery, at the taking of Harper's Ferry, as to do as little damage as possible, and, moreover, that but a single rebel was killed. These statements are both totally false, and designed to injure Col. FORD, whom the testimony thus far proves to have acted in accordance with orders in giving up Maryland Heights. Never was there more steady and accurate firing than that of our hundred pounders, up to the very moment of being spiked. I saw Capt. MCGRATH, on Sunday, blow a rebel caisson, on Loudon Heights, fully fifteen feet into the air, with one of his 20-pound howitzers planted on Camp Hill. Fifteen men, as they afterwards told us, were killed by the explosion which followed. One hundred and ten men they likewise reported as killed by the first day's fighting on Maryland Heights. The Richmond papers, soon after the disaster, passed a high encomium upon the splendid and determined artillery firing of the besieged Yankees.

It is the general impression among the army officers here, that the main force of the rebel army had crossed the Blue Ridge. Such was the belief entertained by every one until last evening, when an escaped negro from Charlestown brought word that JACKSON and HILL had moved forward to that place from Bunker Hill, the former being encamped on this side, and the latter on the hill just beyond. Two regiments of STUART'S Cavalry, he further states, are between Halltown and Charlestown, the remaining ones being stationed, for the present, at Mr. FLEMING'S farm, three miles and a half beyond the latter place. I know not how much importance to attach to his statements. The Generals before whom he was summoned accredited them. If they be true, JACKSON may have been misleading Gen. MCCLELLAN, by causing him to think he had moved southward, while he was really moving towards Pennsylvania. Another day will make known the truth of the case.

J.

LETTER FROM BOLIVAR HEIGHTS.

A Halt in the Forward Movement—Gen Geary's Camp Moved to a More Commanding Position—Reinforcements, &c.

BOLIVAR HEIGHTS, NEAR HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1862.

The much talked of impending movement, which was, and perhaps is yet to be of such magnificent proportions, and which was to accomplish so much, is still held in abeyance.

During yesterday afternoon and this morning, I accomplished the circuits of the different camps, and found that the various Generals who had orders issued to them on Saturday last to be ready to move at a moment's notice, were ready, and anxiously awaiting that instantaneous notice. The three days' rations ordered to be cooked were all disposed of, and the troops busy cooking other three days' rations.

Diligent inquiries as to the cause of this delay fails to elicit any satisfactory answer. Some attribute it to the rain, others to the supposition that the rebels have changed their tactics and direction, and hence other corresponding movements on our part will have to be made. Others attribute it to neglect on the part of the Quartermaster-General's Department, while others assign the cause to so many different reasons, that I hardly think it worth while to specify them.

I will give you my own opinion, based upon what isolated remarks I have heard. By putting them all together, I have come to the conclusion that our leaders are fearful that with the force here present, they cannot attack the rebels, or commence the campaign as arranged, with any prospect of success.

It is positively asserted that the rebels have, to a very great extent, abandoned their Western campaign; at least, it is known, positively, that the greater part of their forces who have been operating in Tennessee and Kentucky have been withdrawn, and that they are now on their way to form a junction with those in Virginia. And, hence, the cause of our not moving is that they have succeeded in effecting that junction, and we, with our present force, are afraid to attack them, or that our leaders have by them been "thrown off the scent," and are now in doubt what direction to take to prevent that junction.

The first seems the most plausible, as the activity among them on our front, during all day yesterday and the day before, is not apparent this morning; while a cavalry scouting party, sent out by Gen. GEARY, fails to discover any sight of them within six miles of Bolivar Heights.

Gen. BURNSIDE, who crossed the river at Berlin, on Sunday, was yesterday afternoon quietly encamped at Lovettsville, about eight miles from the Potomac, and fourteen from Leesburgh.

Four new regiments, the One Hundred and Forty-fifth, One Hundred and Fortieth, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania, and one other, whose name we did not get, came up to-day from below, and were sent over to Loudon Heights to join Gen. GEARY'S Division. This division is moving, but only changing camp, getting off the hill, and are to take up an encampment in the valley, between the Loudon and South Mountain, and to be near the Potomac, thus actually commanding both valleys. This move does not by any means indicate that a forward movement is to be made at once, for it hardly seems probable that they would change a camp only because it is a more comfortable location, when a permanent movement would obviate the difficulty attending a cold and unpleasant camping-ground. Old experienced officers do not know what to make of this detention.

The President's Proclamation, and How it is Received in the Army, &c.

BOLIVAR HEIGHTS, ABOVE HARPER'S FERRY, Monday Afternoon, Oct. 27, 1862.

Your editorial on "A Month of the Proclamation" views the subject from a truthful stand-point, and commends itself to every one at all conversant with the facts of the case.

Intercourse with the army, the Border State people and the rebels, enables your correspondent to confirm the statements of the writer as to the reception of the important document by the soldiers, Marylanders, rebel leaders and negroes.

It is the politicians at home, and not the voters in the field, who oppose this new war measure. The most cruel kind of warfare, MACAULAY remarks in one of his essays, is that waged on peace principles. The remark had reference to the old European contests, but how apt it applies to the war in which we are now engaged. Eighteen months ago we began the labor of restoring the Union. The sword was extended in one hand, and the olive branch in the other. Rebels taken in arms were turned loose with a gentle reprimand, and were expected, for the *courtesy* shown them to come back to their allegiance. Forts, arsenals and Navy-yards slipping through Government fingers, without the least apparent effort being made to save them, lest further *provocation* ensue, and the breach between the North and South be widened. Rebel emissaries were suffered to go abroad, and prejudice the European mind with the story of their pretended wrongs.

Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas had seceded, yet the conciliatory policy was still pursued. At length, when the hate, din, fury and determination of the rebellion began to make itself more apparent, a little imprisonment, confiscation, and other similar ingredients were added to the Union saving elixir. Still the war continued to be conducted on peace principles; and why not, it is a contest between brother and brother?

Two hundred thousand men are rendered *hors de combat*, and the Government at length awakes to the necessity of warring it on war principles, and brings every available nerve to bear in the contest.

Such is the view of the case entertained almost unanimously by both officer and private. I have mingled freely with the various corps of our army, and not one word of disapprobation have I heard, save from one Maryland Lieutenant, who deserted last week. "Let us finish up this war by any means whatsoever, and return home" is the feeling. "As long as the rebels have chosen to make the nigger the issue, let them have it, and to their hearts' content," remarked an artillery Captain to me a few days since, who, until recently, was of strong Pro-Slavery proclivities. "Amen," responded his men, who are nearly every one Democrats. The recent proclamation of Gen. MCCLELLAN, in regard to political discussion in the army, may have led the Seymourites to suppose that a division exists among the soldiers in regard to the proclamation, sufficient to warrant the insertion of a denunciatory resolution in their platform. There never was a greater mistake.

Whatever may have been her feelings toward the South at the commencement of troubles, Maryland's sympathies are now heartily with the Union as against the bogus Confederacy. As this war has progressed, her people have learned that it was not begun on the part of the rebel leaders from a sense of wrongs inflicted, but "originated," as the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 18th, admits, "and is carried on in great part for the defence and perpetuation of the institution" (Slavery.) Such being the case, they have come to regard the rebellion in the same light with loyalists of more Northern birth, and to cherish the same desire for its rapid overthrow.

Experience has taught them of the available strength which Slavery holds out to either party, and of the necessity which exists for turning it against the rebels if we would subdue them.

When an insolent and cruel enemy threatens at the first opportunity to carry desolation to their homes, they are not going to oppose any measure whereby that enemy's power can be broken. I accordingly have found in my journeyings through Maryland a general acquiescence in this last measure of the President's. Among other sheets, the Frederick *Examiner*, published at the late seat of rebel power in Maryland, cordially indorsed it, while there are no papers save those of decidedly secession proclivities which directly oppose it.

There is no measure, I am confident, which has caused such dismay to the heart of the rebel leaders as that same "Lincoln Proclamation." Said an intelligent Aid-de-camp to me, who had been taken prisoner a few days since, "this proclamation is monstrous; it will stir up our slaves and create general insurrection, which is contrary to the rules of civilized warfare." My reply to him was, that the proclamation had gone far toward the attainment of the desired result, if such a reign of terror had been produced among the rebels. Last evening one of the loyal Virginians of this place remarked to me that the President's Proclamation would do more toward the finishing of the war than all other military measures combined. Sixty years spent in the South enables him to speak intelligently of what pertains to Southerners. Such is the impression entertained by all the loyal Virginians whom I have met. And who more competent to judge? On our recent advance to Charlestown, the effects of the proclamation on the rebels were very apparent. Nearly all the slaves have been sent South, showing the utter fallacy of the oft-repeated statement that the negroes would under no circumstances desert their masters. The people were all in a *qui vive* in regard to it, and it was plain to see that the proclamation constituted the burden of their thought as well as conversation. To be sure, dire hate and vengeance were depicted on nearly every countenance, but have they borne any different expression since the very commencement of the rebellion, when the Southern heart became so thoroughly gangrened?

What effect it has had among the slaves no one can doubt, who is at all acquainted with the negro character. Let them once get it into their heads that "Massa LINCOLN habe set me free," and the peaceful relation between the master and slave is at once ended. They will become as stubborn and ungovernable as they were before docile and obedient. Scarcely a day passes that some poor fugitive does not come within our lines and report their fellow bondsmen as anxiously looking forward to the first of January when they are to "lay down the shovel and the hoe," seize the implements of war and play insurrection generally.

J.

LETTER FROM WHEATLAND.

The Position Occupied by the Advance of the Army—Whereabouts of the Rebels.

WHEATLAND, LOUDON CO., VA., EIGHT MILES FROM THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1862.

This is a little secession hamlet of half-a-dozen or more houses, including a flouring mill and store in the number. It is named after the fine estate situated on the hill this side of the place, and belonging to Gen. WRIGHT, a militia officer until quite recently in the rebel service. From some unavoidable reason he has thrown up his commission. Prior to the war he owned a large number of human chattels, but many of them have of late made use of their common sense and legs, much to the chagrin of Massa WRIGHT. The mill is situated on the Little Kittocton—which runs close by the village—and belongs to a Union man, DAVID MANSFIELD by name. How his property, under these circumstances, escaped the rebel torch is to me a problem. Such an oversight on their part is certainly contrary to all precedent. The surrounding country is dotted with white farm-houses; the soil is fertile and the atmosphere balmy. Such is the locality occupied by the advance of our forces. After crossing the pontoon bridge at Berlin, on Sunday, our cavalry, to the number of several regiments, continued the march to this place, and encamped on the White estate. The infantry proceeded no further than Lovettsville, where they pitched their tents. The portion of the Ninth Army Corps which crossed on the following day marched by these forces, reaching this vicinity last evening.

The men are in fine spirits and anxious to meet the rebels. Snicker's Gap, thirteen miles from here, is held by their cavalry, under Col. MUMFORD. Gens. LONGSTREET and D. H. HILL are said to be at Paris, ten miles further, and in the direction of Ashby's Gap. I cannot vouch for the truth of this statement. There was, undoubtedly, however, a large force of the enemy at this point last Saturday. Paris is situated on the Winchester turnpike, close to the Blue Ridge.

J.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Capt. Conger Seriously but not Mortally Wounded—One of the Union Scouts Hanged as a Spy by the Bushwhackers at Aldie—The Story of a Deserter from the Rebel Ranks—Attack upon Pickets.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CENTREVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1862.

Dr. RULISON, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, who went out on Sunday night to attend Capt. CONGER, of the Third Virginia Cavalry, wounded in a skirmish on Friday last near Catlett's Station, returned last evening. He found Capt. CONGER at the house of Dr. OSMAN, where he had received the kindest attention from the Doctor and his family. Dr. RULISON found that the Captain had received two wounds, one on the left hand—a sabre cut—and a gunshot wound in the right side, the ball striking the lower rib and glancing downward, but it could not be traced. For some hours after the wound was inflicted, both of Capt. CONGER'S legs were paralyzed; he gradually recovered the full use of his left leg, and the right is improving. His injuries are very serious, but not necessarily mortal. Capt. CONGER is in good spirits, and believes that he will soon be able to render his country good service again. His statements made to Dr. RULISON are particularly interesting, as indicating the real character of the men who earnestly support the failing fortunes of JEFF. DAVIS. He was upon his horse when wounded in the side, and the sensation experienced was peculiar. He imagined that his legs moved irresistibly toward each other through the horse; he leaned forward and could not raise himself upright, and was aware of falling to the ground. This was the only wound he received on horseback. After he had fallen, the Major in command of the rebels and several of his men rode up to him, when the Major said, with a vile oath, "This is the man who fired three times at me and killed so many of my men"—(Captain CONGER had killed two of the rebels and fired three shots at the Major.) One of the soldiers, in response to the Major's assertion, said, "Let us kill the ——." Captain C. remembers that they struck at him with their swords, but did not know that they had so far carried their threat into execution as to wound him until after he had been taken to the house of Dr. OSMAN, where he first discovered the wound on his left hand—which he doubtless received while raising his hand instinctively to defend himself. Friday night a rebel Surgeon came upon the field after the wounded men; Captain C. asked to be taken away, when the Surgeon said that he had only accommodations for his own men, but if he (Capt. C.) insisted upon it, he would leave one of his own men behind and take him in. Capt. CONGER told him to look after his own men first, and remained where he fell until 1 o'clock the next day, when he was found and taken home by Dr. OSMAN. As the rebel Major approached the Captain after he had fallen, his first salutation was, "Why in h—ll didn't you run away, instead of attempting to fight over three hundred men with twenty-five?" The fact was, the twenty-five men were driving the three hundred men, until they found out that the carbines in Capt. C.'s command were not loaded. The rebel cavalry in this section have been so cowed recently by the bold dashes of a few of our men upon superior forces, that they cannot be induced to make a stand, unless they have five or ten men to our one; otherwise, they invariably skedaddle at the sight of our men. This I have frequently witnessed during the last four weeks.

HOW CAPT. CONGER'S LIFE WAS SAVED.

Capt. CONGER escaped instant death in a singular manner. He wore a jacket with large side-pockets—the one on the right being filled with cartridges for his pistol. The ball that struck him in the side, first hit a cartridge in his pocket, and glanced off, struck the lower rib, and passed downward.

THE REBELS HANG A SCOUT.

It is but a few weeks since that the rebels captured and hung one of our scouts as a spy, and a few days ago another was served in the same manner by the Bushwhackers at Aldie, of whom Dr. BOYLE, now in prison at Washington, is the head and front. The last scout executed is supposed to be a man named MARSH, who has for a long time been in the service of Gen. SIGEL. He was a German by birth, but spoke the English language so perfectly that no person would have surmised that he was a foreigner. The writer knew him well, and knew him as an honorable and faithful man—one whose untimely death has caused a thrill of anguish throughout this whole corps. He was modest and brave, and true to the important service he was intrusted with. As an evidence of his cool daring, it is related that on one occasion he rode alone up to a squad of WHITE'S rebel cavalry, and presenting a pistol to the officer in command, asked him to what command he belonged, and carried him off, horse and all, before his companions had sufficiently recovered from their surprise to prevent it.

A DESERTER FROM THE REBEL RANKS.

A conscript—a Pole by birth, and a member of the Fifty-fifth Georgia Infantry, commanded by Col. BROWN—came within our lines last night. He left his regiment at Culpepper, with a pass permitting him to visit friends in Loudon County, but with the special object of coming within the Union lines. He has an interesting story to tell about the depressed condition of the rebel cause, the demoralized condition of the soldiers, &c. In Macon, Ga., he has known of $3,000 having been paid for a substitute, and has known men 70 years old and boys of 14 years accepted as substitutes; there are only 5,000 troops at Culpepper, 2,000 at Warrenton and 5,000 at Richmond—nearly all conscripts. These men are kept on half rations of bacon and flour, or corn meal, and once a week each man has a little fresh meat. The wildest stories are in circulation as regards the Union army—the last one, and one which the man apparently believed to be true, was that President LINCOLN had offered "to let the South go," and pay one-tenth of the expense incurred during the war by the rebel Government, provided Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri were permitted to remain in the Union; that the response made by JEFF. DAVIS to this proposition was that he would not accept of the terms, if LINCOLN would pay all the expense of the war. The people of the South are everywhere tired of the war, and the army is now only kept together by the most gross misrepresentations as to the condition of the Union army and the rebel cause. The battle of Antietam is the only one they acknowledge to have lost, and for this JACKSON is blamed for his management of it, and LEE for not being there to help him. It is well known that LEE did command at Antietam, but the rebel authorities are afraid of the fact, if known, having a tendency to still further demoralize the army.

ATTACK UPON PICKETS.

Shooting at our pickets has been resumed by the bushwhackers. Last night, our pickets at three different points were fired at, but no one was injured.

THE PURSUIT OF BRAGG.

Skirmishes with His Rear Guard—Capture of Prisoners and Cattle—The Whole Region Stripped by the Retreating Rebels—The Country Around Camp Wild Cat, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

EIGHT MILES FROM LONDON, LAUREL COUNTY, KY., Monday, Oct. 20, 1862.

We are still on the Crab Orchard and Cumberland Gap road, and still in pursuit of the retreating rebels, who occasionally make a show of resistance, but always retire at our approach in force. So close were we upon their track just this side of Mount Vernon, where the road entered the mountain gorge, and where they commenced felling trees to check our advance, that the Colonel of the Fifty-ninth Ohio Regiment, who is quite ill, slept in the same room occupied by the rebel Gen. BUCKNER the night previous. Nothing but the obstructions in the road prevented the capture of a large number of their rear forces.

In accordance with the order spoken of in my letter of the 18th, we advanced from the vicinity of Mount Vernon to Rockcastle River, and occupied a strong position on the banks of that stream. The enemy was reported in force on the east bank of the river, and appearances indicated that they would, perhaps, make a stand in the neighborhood of Camp Wild Cat. Gen. SMITH'S command had been vigorously pushed forward, and the division of Gen. VAN CLEVE took a position to be in readiness to participate in an attack if made by KIRBY SMITH, or to assist, if necessary, in resisting any that might be made by the enemy upon his advancing columns.

The obstructions in the road and the narrowness of the track, as well as the almost entire absence of forage, rendered it impossible for our trains and artillery to be brought so speedily forward; they were therefore left in the rear, except some batteries of light pieces, for the protection of SMITH'S advance. The position selected was a range of lofty hills, intersected with deep ravines, near Rockcastle River. We were not long left in a state of conjecture as to the operations of the enemy. Gen. SMITH occupied Camp Wild Cat, and threw out heavy skirmishing parties. The rebels opened fire upon them with their brass pieces, and drew up in line of battle. SMITH replied and pushed upon them with energy and spirit. After a few rounds the rebels withdrew, resuming their retreat along the Cumberland Gap road.

The entire corps now moved forward, the division of Gen. WOOD bringing up the rear. In the skirmish at Wild Cat we took forty prisoners and captured some wagons. Twenty or thirty prisoners were taken in previous skirmishes had between our advance and the rebels.

We crossed Rockcastle River and ascended the high and rugged hills to Camp Wild Cat, on the evening of the 19th. We were now in Laurel County. The sterility of this region, the sparseness of the population, and the utter destitution that prevails, surpassed anything we had yet seen. Camp Wild Cat has connected with it many recollections of this war. The position is in one respect a very strong one, being almost a perfect Thermopylæ, where a few hundred men could, if attacked, put as many thousand to flight; yet it is not in a military sense a good position for an army to select, either for offensive or defensive operations. The site is on the peaks of bald and projecting heights, which overlook the surrounding country for many miles.

The view to the eastward is magnificent, not to say sublime. The blue fringe of the far-off Cumberland Mountains is plainly visible, while the intervening valleys is now one vast undulating sea of green and gold. The October winds that fan these heights are keen and bracing. The ascent to the locality is exceedingly steep on all sides, so as to render its capture by assault next to impossible. Yet it is in a country where there are no supplies, and where supplies cannot be obtained if there is anything like a watchful enemy guarding the approaches. Besides, the entire series of hills can be easily surrounded and all communication cut off. Wild Cat is not, therefore, a strong military position. It was here that GARRARD took position over a year ago. All the timber has been cut from the hills, and many marks of the old camp still exist.

It was from here that ZOLLICOFFER attempted to dislodge our men, last Fall, when he himself was driven back with much loss, our men suffering scarcely any in the encounter. It was here where our brave and uncomplaining boys lay so long under the pelting rains of last Autumn, and a part of the winter; and it was from here they were led through mud, and rain, and slush, on the famous "retreat from Wild Cat," last year. Many of them performed their last service on this retreat—some dying by the roadside, and other sustaining such serious injury as to render them unfit for future service.

The sun was about an hour high when we began the steep and winding descent, to the eastward of the Wild Cat hills. Down, continually down, first to the right and then to the left, worming with the narrow road cut in the rugged hill sides, proceded the divisions of our splendid army. Night, with no moon and the stars shut from view by the overhanging trees, at length gathered upon us. Yet we continued our course. Five miles on we began to emerge from these deep and uninhabited wilds into a country more open and level. Here the tangled underbrushes, limbs in the road and an occasional dead horse or mule and broken wagons told of another tilt our advance had encountered with the enemy.

A mile further on we came to a field, the first we had seen for several miles. Here also were picket fires. We looked into the field, and saw it full of large fat cattle, which were evidently not natives of the poor miserable region we were in. We asked the picket force what duty they were on. "We are guarding them cattle," was the reply, as they pointed to the field. On further inquiry, we learned that Gen. SMITH had again overtaken the rear of the enemy, and, after a sharp little fight, had captured 107 of the rebels' fat cattle and taken a number of prisoners. These were the cattle which were in the field. Gen. SMITH'S headquarters were two miles ahead. We rode on, and joined the Eleventh Brigade, just as it was going into camp near Gen. SMITH, at 7 o'clock. This morning, the 20th, we partook of excellent beefsteak, prepared from the captured cattle, six head of them having been butchered and prepared by our Brigade Quartermaster after we reached camp.

After breakfast we examined the cattle in the field. They are large, fat, and of the best blooded stock. They are a part of the immense droves which the rebels have driven from the Counties of Boyle, Fayette, and the blue grass counties of the State. They have three thousand head of the same kind of beeves driving them on toward the Gap. They are very fat and are giving out. We are gaining on them, and may yet capture the entire lot. Besides these, they have a large number of sheep, wagon loads of wool and woolen goods, to save which they are making a mighty effort to reach the Gap. On the evening of the 18th their cattle were but 10 miles ahead.

Citizens come into camp this morning with accounts of the most atrocious outrages committed upon them by the rebels. In many instances their bedclothes have been taken, their last cow and horse driven off, their beehives robbed, and the cloth that wives were weaving for winter clothing, cut from the looms and added to the spoils of the rebels. The sincerity of the people—their gladness at our appearance, and their willingness to assist us and give us information, in addition to what we ourselves have witnessed—goes to confirm the truth of all this. There is not a patch of corn, or a rick of hay, or any sort of provender, in this section. All has been taken by the rebels.

We are now in Laurel County, eight miles from London, the county seat. The rebels are still going toward Cumberland Gap. This morning Gen. SMITH left at 4 o'clock with his division. He took the road to Manchester, where he is to arrive to-night, the distance being twenty-five miles. This road also goes to the Gap. His object is to head the enemy. He took the Manchester road three miles further on from last night's camp.

Heavy cannonading—apparently about where the Manchester road turns off—was heard at 7 o'clock this morning. The enemy's rear has probably again been engaged. Two regiments of the Eleventh Brigade were this morning thrown across Upper Rockcastle River, three and a half miles on the road. Another regiment was posted at the point where the Manchester road turns off from the Cumberland Gap road. The remainder is on picket and reserve duty.

We have to-day with us 250 rebel prisoners, taken in the last two days. We have taken fifteen to-day, Some of them are entirely barefoot, and all of them are suffering. We shall press their forces and give them no rest.

I send you some specimens of individual and stock company shinplasters, fresh from rebeldom.

CURTIUS.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Stamp Act.

THE STAMPS READY FOR USE—BANK CHECK, EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH, CERTIFICATE AND INSURANCE STAMPS NOW ISSUED—DESCRIPTION OF EACH.

It has required a long time to put the tax law in operation. Though the bill was passed by Congress last July it was not placed in effect, in any of its details, until the 1st of September, and although it did not require that its provisions relating to stamp duties should be complied with until Oct. 1, it has been found impossible, as yet, to enforce them.

The excitement prevalent about a month ago relative to the stamp duties and penalties has subsided as the public have become familiar with the regulations prescribed by the law, and have received assurances of Commissioner BOUTWELL. The check stamps have come into general use, and every check now made receives its proper stamp before acceptance. Much delay, however, has been experienced in preparing the other stamps, and each day's delay has cost the Government a considerable sum. When the dies are once prepared, however, the stamps can be stricken off with great rapidity, as all necessary arrangements have been made. When the stamps can be procured the public will have no excuse for not using them, and all would do well to refuse to make or receive any document without its proper stamp affixed. All future trouble will thus be avoided.

At present stamps are issued of five classes, namely: Check, express, telegraph, certificate and insurance stamps. We give below a description of each of the stamps as yet issued:

1. The Check stamps. These stamps are of the size and appearance of a postage stamp, and like all the other stamps, have engraved on their face the head of WASHINGTON. Over the top of the engraving is the inscription, "U. S. Inter. Rev.;" below it, the words "Bank Check," the denomination being expressed by numerals in each corner, and by the words "two cents"—one word on each side of the engraving of WASHINGTON. The color is a pure orange.
2. The Express stamps. Only those of the denomination of one cent have yet appeared. They are similar in size and design to the Bank check—differing in color, however, being of a brownish red tint. The class of the stamp is designated by the word "Express" at the bottom.
3. The Telegraph Stamps. These are almost identical in appearance with the Express stamps just described, being of the same size, shape, color and design. They are distinguished by the word "Telegraph," which takes the place of "Express."
4. The Certificate Stamps. Those issued are of the value of two cents, and are of the same kind as the Bank Check stamps, resembling them in color as well as design.
5. The Insurance Stamps. These are entirely different in size and shape from the stamps already described. They are much more elaborate in design, and the engraving is well executed. They are of the value of twenty-five cents. The stamp is quite well protected against counterfeiting.

Card from the Second Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1862.

No one, perhaps, of the numerous grievances which this unhappy war generates, is more sensibly felt, by the poor classes, than the manner of doing business in the Bureau for paying the claims of deceased soldiers. The circumlocution of office requirements renders it often imperative for the disconsolate widow or heirs to seek legal advice, and submit to the extortionate demand of ten per cent. for collection. There is surely benevolence enough in New-York City especially, at the present time, when from every street goes forth the wail of affliction, to array a successful opposition against this "fraud" upon the widow and the orphan.

A meeting, whose object shall be to devise some means by which the bounty and back pay of deceased soldiers may be procured for the widow or heir, without subjecting such claims to a deduction of ten per cent., will be held at the Second Regiment Armory, corner Hall-place and Seventh-street, on Friday evening, Oct. 31, at 6½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Lieut.-Col. HEUSTON, Second N. Y. S. M.,
Eighty-Second N. Y. Vols.
Lieut. JOHN W. DEMSEY, Second N. Y. S. M.,
Eighty-second N. Y. Vols.

Meeting to Sustain the Rose Hill Ladies' Relief Union for Military Invalids.

A reunion of the most cordial character took place on Wednesday evening in the Rose Hill Methodist Episcopal Church. Its object was to assist, by subscription and immediate donation of money, the self-sacrificing and patriotic efforts of the Society of ladies who give their special attention to the *military wards* of Bellevue Hospital. There are eighteen wards and seven tents under their constant and careful supervision, after the ordinary details of governmental provision is made. It is their province to look after any falling off in respect of comfort or required delicacies which, in the plainer usages of hospital or camp attendance, may occur, and by supplying which a valuable life may be saved, as much by the hope and courage engendered by the gentle ministration, as by the revived strength given through a satisfied appetite. It seems that though a sum averaging $160 a week has been placed at the disposal of the Visiting Committees, yet a present necessity exists for a greater influx of the needful, and it is only by immediate action that the ladies will be able to replenish their almost empty treasury.

There were short addresses by several reverend gentlemen present, and some stirring patriotic glees from the choir, but the feature of the evening was the brave testimony of the poor invalids themselves, who came forth maimed and halt to bear witness to the worthiness of the appealing cause. One poor fellow, whose right sleeve slung tenantless by his side, declared he was willing at any moment to part with his left arm as he had done with his right to defend the lives and the homes of the women who had visited him in his suffering, and but for whose care and judicious ministerings he might never have recovered. He gave a sorry account of the way in which the wines, brandies and jellies of the Sanitary Commission were misappropriated in the hospitals near the seat of war.

A number of officers as well as privates spoke, and when the collection was about to be made, a spirit of generosity was aroused quite unusual in a meeting of the kind. As the plates were passed round, voices came from various parts of the building: "Put me down for ten dollars;" "Put down five to my name;" "A lady says five for her;" "Two ladies ten apiece," &c., &c. a much larger sum was collected than was expected, and the best of it was that the money was sent up *with* the names and often without, some being too modest to be known. An officer of the Ironsides Regiment made some declarations in regard to the rough usage practiced upon the invalids by the *orderlies* of Bellevue Hospital, and hoped that the advisory committee of the Relief Union would look into the matter. He closed his remarks by subscribing ten dollars to help along the good work. The meeting kept up till a late hour, and was a decidedly refreshing season to all who participated. Gentlemen are allowed as auxiliary members of this society.

Ratification Meeting in Brooklyn.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Ninth and Eleventh Wards was held on Wednesday evening at the corner of Oxford-street and Fulton-avenue, to ratify the nomination of C. L. BENEDICT, Esq., for the Assembly. Ex-Mayor LAMBERT presided. The meeting was addressed by Mr. BENEDICT, and by Hon. JAS. HUMPHREY, who made forcible speeches in favor of the cause of the country, and against aiding in the destruction of the country by the election of SEYMOUR. The Republican Associations of the Eleventh and Fifth Wards turned out with music and transparencies, and made a very fine display. Some of the transparencies showed mottoes which embraced in themselves full statements of the issues in the campaign—as, for instance:

Wadsworth and Freedom.
Seymour and Slavery.
Jeff. Davis would vote for Seymour.
We vote for Wadsworth.
We give no comfort to Traitors.
We vote for Wadsworth.
Wadsworth, the Patriot—Seymour, the Politican.
Wadsworth, the Soldier—Seymour, the Submissionist.

The procession marched up Myrtle-avenue, and then through the Seventh Ward and down Fulton-avenue to the place of meeting, and after the meeting marched down to their different headquarters.

The Temperance Men and Seymour.

A Convention of Delegates from various Temperance Orders and Societies of New-York and Brooklyn, appointed without respect to party lines, assembled at the hall corner of Grand and Ludlow streets, on Tuesday evening. Dr. J. E. SNODGRASS presided, and JOHN GLOVER acted as Secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Liquor Dealers' Convention have put in nomination as their candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor HORATIO SEYMOUR and DAVID R. FLOYD JONES, and pledged themselves to their support, at the approaching election, on the openly avowed ground of these gentlemen having, heretofore, officially proved themselves favorable to the interests of the liquor traffic, and thereby afforded the best of reasons why the friends of Temperance should *refuse* to vote for them; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the deliberate opinion of this Convention, composed of men from the different political parties, delegated by various Temperance Associations in New-York and Brooklyn, no sincere friend of temperance can consistently vote for the said nominees of the Liquor Dealers' Convention.

Resolved, That we solemnly call upon all Temperance men in other parts of the State to apply to the Liquor Dealers' ticket the same good old rule that they apply to their beverages—"touching it not."

Resolved, That, pursuing a different course from our opponents, we present no ticket of our own; but we can readily conceive how their denunciation, in their manifesto, of a certain other candidate for Governor for closing the shops of their brother dealers in Washington, as Provost-Marshal, might naturally enough serve to confirm in their choice all lovers of the social good who may have felt inclined to vote for him for reasons apart from temperance.

Institution for the Children of Deceased or Disabled Soldiers, No. 334 Sixth-Avenue, Under the Direction of the New-York Ladies' Educational Union.

The necessity and claims of this institution are now so imperative, and the prospective work so great, that the ladies who have undertaken it feel that they must ask the sympathy and aid of every Christian and loyal citizen. Articles of clothing, bedding, provisions, or money to procure them, are now especially needed to meet the wants of the destitute children under their care, and the increasing numbers daily seeking admission. In making this appeal, they would respectfully submit the following statement:

The Board of Counselors invited by the Managers to examine their proceedings from the beginning of their work to the present time, held their first quarterly meeting on Tuesday, Oct. 28, Rev. Dr. S. H. TYNG presiding.

The Visiting Committee reported that they had made a careful and complete examination of the several departments of the institution, including the records and accounts, and found ample evidence that its operations had been managed with great propriety, economy and efficiency. The report being accepted, the following resolution was passed by the Board, (whose names are appended below:)

A Committee of the Board of Counselors for the Institution for the children of diseased or disabled soldiers, under the care of the New-York Ladies' Educational Union, having been appointed to make a proper examination of the affairs and management of that Institution, and having presented a very favorable and satisfactory report, the Board of Counselors take great pleasure in commending this Institution to the liberal and confiding patronage of the religious and benevolent community as worthy of their cordial support.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D.D., President.
Rev. PETER STRYKER, Secretary.
Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, Rev. Asa D. Smith, D.D.,
Rev. J. B. Wakeley, Rev. A. D. Eddy, D.D.,
Rev. Dunc. Dunbar, D.D., Henry E. Knox, Esq.,
Rev. S. I. Prime, D.D., William Fullerton, Esq.,
Stephen Cutter, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq.
Rev. F. G. Clark,

Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

There was no meeting of this Commission held yesterday. The following is the weekly report:

Remaining Oct. 18, 1862	6,380
Admitted	1,803
Total	8,183
Died	4
Discharged	1,428
Sent to Blackwell's Island	361
Sent to State Prison	9—1,845
Remaining Oct. 25, 1862	6,338
Decrease	42
Bellevue Hospital	464
Lunatic Asylum	777
Almshouse	1,446
Penitentiary	400
Workhouse	913
Small-pox Hospital	16
Randall's Island	675
Randall's Island Hospital	216
City Prison	206
Second District Prison	12
Third District Prison	25
Fourth District Prison	1
Island Hospital	649
Colored Home	277
Colored Orphan Asylum	180
Children at Nurse	31
City Cemetery	53—6,338

In addition, there are at Bellevue Hospital 378, and at Island Hospital 248 sick and wounded soldiers.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SOCIAL MEETING OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL CHILDREN.—There was a large meeting of the children of the German Industrial School, No. 439 Grand-street, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 29. The event of the evening was the presentation of a birth-day bouquet to Capt. P. B. MACY, a gentleman to whom the children appear warmly attached, for the interest he had shown in the school by his frequent attendance and kindness to the scholars. It was very cheering to witness the scene that took place, and no greater moral evidence could be given of the progress in improvement of the school, and the value of the influences brought to bear upon them. There was much sweet singing during the evening, and the effect was heightened by the addition of some little members of the Cottage-place Boys' Meeting, who formed a separate choir, under the superintendence of Mr. A. L. SMITH. Refreshments were distributed to the children in the course of the evening.

CUSTOM MEMORIAL.—The leading exporting merchants of New-York have memorialized Collector BARNEY, asking that in the new Custom-House business may be facilitated by "a more satisfactory, prompt, efficient, and, with respect to us, time and therefore money-saving administration of the duties connected with exports entitled to drawbacks, *by establishing an export department*, complete as to room, (and that room ready of access,) for the accommodation of those doing business therewith, provided with sufficient clerical help for the prompt transaction of all its business, and presided over by a deputy, as its head, by whom business with the department may be immediately concluded, without resort to other branches of, or bureaus in, your office." Arrangements in the present Custom-House have been necessarily defective and inconvenient, but the very proper demands of our exporting merchants will doubtless be duly regarded in the disposition of the Merchants' Exchange Building.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.—Coroner NAUMANN was, yesterday, called to hold an inquest upon the body of a young man, named CHARLES ROSSELET, who was stabbed, on Tuesday evening, at the corner of Allen and Stanton streets. It appears that ROSSELET was passing by the above-named place, when he observed two boys engaged in a fight. While he was trying to separate them, one of the boys drew a knife and thrust it into his abdomen, inflicting a wound from the effects of which he died at an early hour yesterday morning. A *post-mortem* examination, made by Dr. ROBINSON, revealed the fact that death was was caused by internal hemorrhage. The deceased was 16 years of age, and resided at No. 160 Seventh-street. The offender has not been arrested as yet, but the Police have his name, and, doubtless, he cannot escape.

THE STRIKES.—The employers have generally acceded to an increase of wages paid to the riggers and caulkers, and at noon yesterday the most of them had returned to their work. The gas companies have done the same. There is a general disposition among other workmen to demand higher wages, and several establishments have already increased the pay of their hands, and others are preparing to do so.

TIFFANY'S NEW GUERRILLA GUN.—Mr. JOEL TIFFANY, of Albany, has invented a new gun for light field use, and guerrilla warfare. It is breech-loading, and of perfect simplicity. It throws a pound ball, and the principle can be safely applied to guns of larger calibre. The breech extends about eighteen inches beyond the fuse-hole. In this solid extension, is cut a groove in range with the bore of the gun. In this groove plies an iron plunger, which forms the ramrod and stop. It can be loaded, and fired, easily in four seconds; and can be drawn and worked by two men. It can be seen for a few days, at OSIER & WHEELOCK'S 366 Broadway.

LOOK OUT FOR THE TRAIN.—GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN lectures to-night on "Rotten England, Oppressed Ireland, and Progressive America," at the Academy of Music. Mr. TRAIN is expected to pulverize England, give a good lift to Ireland, and encourage America on the subject of the great war, and other topics. His addresses have attracted great attention elsewhere, and there is every reason to anticipate a great crowd, greater expectations, and a great spiutteration.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—A Sacred Missionary meeting will be held in the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church (Dr. SMITH'S) corner of Fourteenth-street and Second avenue, on Friday evening, 31st inst., at 7½ P. M. The Rev. Mr. CONSTANTINE, a converted Greek, educated in this country, and who sails on Saturday as a missionary to Greece, will address the meeting. Also Dr. CROSBY and other eminent speakers.

AN OFFICER CHARGED WITH THEFT.—Capt. F. SCHMIDT, of the One Hundred and Third Regiment New-York Volunteers, was arrested yesterday upon the charge of stealing a watch valued at $75, the property of CHARLES KRAUSE. The watch was taken forcibly by Capt. S. from one SELIG MOSES, to whose care it was intrusted by the owner. The accused was held to bail in the sum of $300 to answer.

GREAT TROT.—Trotting well down in the twenties may be seen this afternoon at the Fashion Course. The third trial between *Butler* and *Rockingham* will be had, and the greatest time yet made will undoubtedly be beaten. Go and see it.

AID FOR VOLUNTEERS.—A concert will be given in Flushing, L. I., on Monday evening next, by FRANK GILDER, the pianist, for the benefit of the needy families of volunteers from that town. As the object is one that appeals to the patriotic sympathies of the public, we trust the concert will be a great success.

DROWNED.—About 9 o'clock, Wednesday evening, a private watchman named CHARLES BRETOR, employed on board of the steamship *Bio Bio*, lying at Pier No. 11, North River, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Union Ratification Meeting in Gothic Hall.

SPEECHES OF HON. JAMES HUMPHREY AND OTHERS.

There was a very good attendance at Gothic Hall, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, in response to a call upon the Union men to meet, and indorse the Congressional, State, county and city tickets. The principal attraction was, of course, the announcement that Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, candidate for Congress, would be present, and speak.

The meeting was organized at 8 o'clock by the appointment of Mr. WHITLOCK as President, and a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. As soon as the organization had been completed, Mr. HUMPHREY appeared, and was warmly greeted; and as he had another meeting to attend in the Eleventh Ward, he was the first called upon to address the meeting. When he came upon the platform, there was another round of applause, and when that had ceased, he spoke very briefly to the following effect. The coming election in this State, he considered the most important that had ever been held. Upon its result depended, in a great measure, the success or downfall of the rebellion. The Southern papers had for some time been bolstering up the flagging spirits of rebel soldiers and others engaged in the rebel cause, by assurances that at last they had secured a "divided North," and should New-York give her vote in favor of those who had, from the commencement of the war, sympathized with the rebels, he feared the result. Our councils would become divided, and our action less prompt and definite than it has been heretofore. A majority of one in the House of Representatives, on the side opposed to sustaining the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war, would leave the President, in effect, powerless. It, therefore, became the duty of every friend of his Government to ponder seriously and well, before he cast his vote, and to be sure that he was casting it for men who, whether in the National or State Councils, would do their utmost to sustain the Government by sustaining the Administration.

Mr. HUMPHREY was followed by Mr. JOHN WINSLOW, who made a logical and loyal address, which was appreciated by the audience.

W. H. GALE, Esq., was then called upon, and delivered a soul-stirring address which aroused the entire audience to an unusual degree of enthusiasm. He used plain language. The friends of a free Government, he considered to be those who were willing to support its Administrators, when the Government was in peril. All others—even those who gave a qualified, milk-and-water support—he considered traitors in feeling, if not in deed. He was followed by Capt. RAYMOND in a similar strain, and after the tickets had been ratified the meeting adjourned.

BOUNTIES TO BROOKLYN VOLUNTEERS.—A special meeting of the Common Council was held Wednesday night for the purpose of taking action on the subject of the communication submitted by the Mayor at the session on Monday evening, relative to the appropriation of $150,000, to be paid in $100 bounties to volunteers. Alderman PERRY was called to the Chair. No quorum was present. Alderman WALLACE suggested that, as the exigencies of the times demanded that something should be done to aid in filling up our quota with volunteers, he would, with the consent of the Board, offer a preamble and resolution for informal action, with the view of encouraging the Mayor to direct the expenditure of the appropriation for the purposes contemplated. The preamble and resolution are as follows:

Whereas, His Honor the Mayor has submitted to this Board the question whether or not it is expedient to pay any bounty to volunteers in case the number required to make up the quota of the city shall prove to be so great that the whole number cannot be raised by bounty. Now, therefore, in view of the uncertainty whether the whole number required can be made up or not until we try, and in view of the fact that if we do not get the men we will not have to pay the money, therefore

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Board that it is expedient to pay bounty to all who will enlist, irrespective whether the number can be obtained or not.

The resolution was adopted without dissent, and the Board adjourned.

THE DRAFT.—The time for hearing claims of exemption from the draft has been extended until Saturday night. This step has been rendered necessary in consequence of the increasing number of applicants who throng the Station-houses every day. In one district (the Forty-fourth) 260 were disposed of yesterday, and an equal number on Tuesday and Wednesday. The Commissioners of the Forty-third District have disposed of about the same number. The Forty-first and Forty-second come next in point of number. On an average, about 1,000 persons have thus far been exempted at each of six Stations in the Western District.

MILITARY.—The Third Senatorial Regiment, Col. MOLINEUX, designated as the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth New-York State Volunteers, left camp at East New-York on Wednesday, and took up their quarters at the Park Barracks, New-York, where a consolidation will be effected with part of a regiment from Columbia County, New-York. The State and regimental bounties will be paid to the men on Saturday next. The only Brooklyn regiment now remaining is the Fifty-second, which is encamped at the old Lunatic Asylum in Flatbush.

THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEYSHIP.—We are glad that the Union men of Brooklyn see the folly of party names, party obligations and party feuds. They have, in the case of the District-Attorneyship, thrown all such to the winds, and present a solid front for that unconditional, up and down Union man, the present incumbent, JOHN WINSLOW, and propose to vote for him *en masse*, without distinction of party, but with the determination to reseat him in his present chair. Mr. WINSLOW is an honest man, an able lawyer, a just prosecutor, a faithful lover of his country and his kind, and deserves what he will doubtless secure, a reelection.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN A TOBACCO FACTORY.—Yesterday afternoon, CHARLES OLDENDORF, employed in WRIGHT & VANDEVOORT'S tobacco factory, Summit-street, had one of his arms torn off in the machinery. He was conveyed to the Long Island College Hospital by Officer MURRAY, of the Forty-third Precinct.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR—Friday, Oct. 31—Nos. 54, 55.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Oct. 30, 1862—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chambers, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members, viz.:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of Jonathan Lawrence relative to water force on Murray Hill.

Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

By Councilman Webster—

Petition of Wm. H. Charlock, relative to loss of horse, in consequence of the unsafe condition of Pier number twenty-two, East River.

In connection therewith, Councilman Webster offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of William H. Charlock, in the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars, such amount being in full for loss of horse, and the damages consequent thereon.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Subsequently, Councilman Webster moved that such reference be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Webster moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Councilman Stevenson moved as an amendment that it be referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Which was lost.

And the motion to refer to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, was carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Miller—

Resolved, That the sidewalk of number three hundred and eighty-eight Cherry-street be flagged full width, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Miller—

Resolved, That the vacant lot number three hundred and eighty-eight Cherry-street be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Snyder—

Whereas, At the recent fire in Forty-second-street, between Seventh-avenue and Broadway, (Oct. 11,) Mr. James O'Lone, by his heroic efforts, saved the life of a woman who was almost a victim to the devouring element; therefore

Resolved, That a Special Committee of three be appointed, to procure and present to Mr. James O'Lone a suitable testimonial, as a badge of honor for his noble conduct as a member of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and a member of Engine Company Number One, and the sum of two hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

MOTION.

Councilman Trotter moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of report of said Committee (previously submitted Oct. 6, and recommitted Oct. 23,) in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Sixty-second-street, from the Ninth to the Tenth-avenue, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to set the curb and gutter in Thirty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, where required, and cause the dirt to be cleaned away, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, and that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to repair the pavement without any unnecessary delay.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the sidewalk on the northeasterly corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, to a point about one hundred feet in front of the church, be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the vacant lots on the southerly side of Fifty-third-street, within two hundred feet of the Third-avenue, paved immediately, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the vacant lot in Twenty-ninth-street, one hundred and eighty feet easterly from the Third-avenue, south side of said street, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the low and sunken lots on the block bounded by Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, be filled in with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the low and sunken land in and adjoining New-avenue east, and between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, be immediately filled in with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolutions that the vacant lots on the east side of Lexington-avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, and also on the north side of Thirty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Third-avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that permission be given the Hebrew Benevolent Society to build a brick drain twelve inches by fifteen wide in the clear, from the premises of the said Society, on the southerly side of Seventy-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, through Seventy-seventh-street, to and connect the same with the sewer in the Third-avenue, such sewer to be constructed under the superintendence of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department, suggesting that the resolution and ordinance directing that Thirty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, conflict, and suggesting that the ordinance be amended so as to conform to the resolution by adding, after the words "Belgian pavement," the following words, viz.: "The City to pay one-half of the expense thereof, and the owners of property benefitted the remainder."

Which was received and laid over.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen, in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to rebuild carriage of Hose Company number Forty-four, at a cost not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a new house on the lot of ground number one hundred and sixty-three West Twenty-fourth-street, recently leased by the Comptroller for the use of Hook and Ladder Company number Two, similar to house now occupied by Hook and Ladder Company number Three.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Markets, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for plans for building a market to occupy the ground belonging to the Corporation of this City, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Avenue C and the East River, and transmit the same to the Common Council for their adoption.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Hays—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to purchase a lot of ground for the use of Hose Company number Three, to be within the following boundaries, viz: Grand, Canal, Elm and Mulberry streets.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Message from His Honor the Mayor, with resolution that free access be given to Judge-Advocate-General William H. Anthon, Chief Commissioner of Drafting for the City and County of New-York, to such of the public records and documents of this City as he may find it necessary to examine to ascertain the number of volunteers enlisted from the City for the army of the United States, since the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and that our City officials afford him every facility in their power toward the accomplishment of the proposed work.

Which was concurred in.

Petition of residents in Twelfth-street, in vicinity of residence of James Renwick, relative to the erection of a bay window, with resolution that the owner or builder of house number three East Twelfth-street forthwith remove the bay window constructed in front of said house, or so much thereof as extends more than one foot into the street, and the Street Commissioner be directed to carry out the resolution, and that the permission to erect the same, granted by an ordinance passed the — day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, is hereby revoked, and said order or resolution rescinded.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that the election poll of the Eleventh District, Seventh Ward, be held at number two hundred and seventy-seven Monroe-street, in place of two hundred and seventy-nine Monroe-street.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to repair the carriage-way in Fulton-street, from Broadway to East River, forthwith.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the sunken lots in Forty-fifth-street, commencing one hundred and fifty feet west from the northwest corner of Forty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, be filled in with good and wholesome earth, and the curb and gutter stones set in front of said lots, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

SPECIAL ORDER.

An ordinance entitled "An ordinance to provide for the issue of 'Change Notes, which may be used as a safe and convenient currency for fractional parts of a dollar."

Councilman Hogan moved to amend section One of such ordinance by inserting after the words "twenty-five and fifty cents," the words following, to wit: "To the amount of not exceeding the sum of one million dollars."

Councilman Stevenson moved to amend such amendment by striking out one million dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of "three million dollars."

Which was accepted by Councilman Hogan.

And the amendment, as amended, was adopted.

Councilman Orton moved to amend section five by inserting after the words "operation of this ordinance," the following words to wit: "The regulations established to protect the interests of the City in the printing of the notes."

Which was carried.

And the ordinance, as amended, was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Trotter, Snyder—20.

Negative—The President, Councilman Long—2.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mr. Ward for the sum of one hundred and seventy-nine dollars and three cents, to enable him to pay an erroneous assessment for sewer in Fifth-avenue, near Forty-second-street, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Miller, Snyder, Brice, Long—12.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter—11.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Long moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Thursday next, sixth proximo, at five o'clock P. M.

Councilman Hogan moved as an amendment that the adjournment be to Saturday, first proximo, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was lost.

And the motion that the adjournment be to Thursday, sixth proximo, at five o'clock P. M., was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Snyder, Long—7.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, The President, Trotter—15.

Councilman Hogan moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Saturday, first proximo, at two o'clock P. M.

Councilman Long moved as an amendment that the adjournment be to Saturday, first proximo, at eleven o'clock A. M.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Miller, Snyder, Brice, Long—9.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Desmond, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter—12.

And the motion that the adjournment be to Saturday, first proximo, at two o'clock P. M., was carried.

Councilman Barney moved that the Board now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Saturday, first proximo, at two o'clock P. M.

JOHN A. TOWLE,
Deputy Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. 5010, 5161, 5581, 7757, 8012, 8013, 8041, 8216, 8275, 8317. *Part III.*—Numbers not posted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Acquittal of Capt. Booth.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—OCT. 30.

Before Judge Shipman.

Capt. Erastus H. Booth, of the brig *Buckeye*, was put on trial, this morning, charged with receiving negroes on board and transporting them to Cuba, to be made slaves.

Mr. Brady, Mr. Benedict and Judge Beebe appeared for the accused.

The case was opened for the prosecution by Mr. Andrews, the Assistant District Attorney. The evidence for the prosecution was given by two seamen who were on the vessel. It showed that the vessel left here to go on a trading voyage to the coast; that she traded up and down the coast for four or five months; that the captain fell sick of the African fever, and one day a Spaniard named Manuel, who had been a passenger on board, called the crew aft and told them he was master of the vessel, and was going to take negroes to Cuba, and made a bargain with them, the witnesses getting several hundred dollars apiece for serving; and the vessel carried a cargo of negroes to Cuba; Booth remaining on board, but being sick and giving no orders, the vessel was navigated by the Spanish Captain and mate; a foreign crew had also come on board when the Spanish passenger took command.

The District-Attorney stated that he had had another witness, but he had run away.

Mr. Benedict, for the defence, then said that they were prepared to go into the defence if the Court thought the Government had made out a case, but he thought that by two witnesses, who were by their own testimony guilty of engaging voluntarily in the trade, a conviction could not be sustained.

The District-Attorney said he did not like to take the responsibility of giving up the case, but the evidence was not what he had expected to be able to furnish, and he was bound to say that the highest proof of Capt. Booth's character could be given.

Judge SHIPMAN, after some reflection, told the jury that the evidence was not, in the opinion of the Court, sufficient to sustain a conviction, although he must not be understood as saying that if the two witnesses had agreed in a consistent story which showed the Captain to be guilty, their testimony might not have been sufficient, although they were guilty themselves.

Under this intimation of the Court, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Liability of Express Company for Collection of Note—Verdict for the Company.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Davis.

Henry Wells, President of the American Express Company, vs. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Hartford and Spencer, White & Co.—The plaintiff alleges in his complaint that in the year 1854, the firm of C. F. & H. C. Haskell, of Marshall, State of Michigan, made their promissory note for $683 30, payable eight months from date, at the Bank of C. T. Gorham, at Marshall, Mich. The note was made payable to Spencer, White & Co., of Hartford, who indorsed the same and delivered it to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of the same city, for collection. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank placed the note in the possession of the Adams Express Company, to present for payment at Gorham's Bank, in Marshall. The Adams Express Company delivered it to the American Express Company, who, thereupon, undertook the obligations of the Adams Express Company in the matter, and agreed to forward the note in due season to Gorham, at Marshall, and in case of non-payment, to have the same duly protested.

On non-payment, the note was not protested.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank then demanded payment of the note by the plaintiff, on the ground that they had by the neglect of the plaintiff lost the security of the indorsers. The bank threatened a suit if the note was not paid by plaintiff, and to avoid litigation, and believing that they were liable as for a neglect, and believing that the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank were the lawful owners of the note, they paid the amount of the note to defendants with interest and costs, through the Adams Express Company, from whom they had received it, who were also held liable by the bank. The plaintiff afterward found out, as is alleged, that they could not be held, and were not liable for any negligence; and discovered, moreover, that the note was not the property of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, but of Spencer, White & Co.

It is claimed, therefore, that the bank made false and fraudulent representations to the plaintiff, with the intent to induce the American Express Company to pay the same. Wherefore, the plaintiff claims judgment against the defendant, that the settlement made through Adams Express Company be set aside and adjudged void, and that defendants pay plaintiff the amount of the note with interest and costs.

The defence is, that the American Express Company was liable for a gross neglect of trust, and the defendants had the right to demand a satisfaction, and that, having acknowledged their liability by the payment of the amount of the note, they could not now claim that they paid it under a mistake.

After a lengthy summing up by counsel, and a charge by the Judge, the jury, after a brief absence, rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $1,099 59.

G. C. & M. Gibbs and P. Y. Cutler for the plaintiff; P. H. Duncan for the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, and E. Terry for Spencer, White & Co.

Court Notice.

SUPREME COURT.

The Court has directed the following arrangement of its business for next week: There will be no calendar made up for Monday or Tuesday in any of the branches, Tuesday being election day. The Courts will simply open on Monday and adjourn to Wednesday, with the exception of Chambers, in which *ex parte* business will be attended to from 10 A. M. to 12 M., on Monday. The General Term commences its business on Wednesday with the non-enumerated calendars. It will be held by Judges Ingraham, Leonard and Barnard. There will be two Circuits, Part I including the Oyer and Terminer, held by Judge Mullen, and Part II by Judge Potter. The latter branch will be held in the new rooms in Duane-street. There will be but one Special Term, held by Judge Clerke, in Duane-street. The Chambers will be held by the Judges holding the General Term, from 10 to 11 A. M. Judge Barnard will hear *ex-parte* business in the usual room. Judge Ingraham will call the first, second, third and fourth classes of preferred motions in the Special Term Room. Judge Leonard will call the other preferred classes and the General Calendar in the General Term room.

A Wine Case—Use of Trade-mark Enjoined, and Damages.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Gilhon Freres vs. *Santiago Lindo.*—The plaintiffs are manufacturers of wines in Bordeaux, whose agents in this City are J. Fassin & Co. It is alleged by the plaintiffs that their agent in New-York during the past winter, discovered that large quantities of spurious wine were offering for sale in this market under the name of their principals. They succeeded in tracing its origin to a dwelling-house in Crosby-street, where large quantities of liquor were secretly manufactured and put up by the defendant, Santiago Lindo, in boxes and bottles, bearing their names. They immediately obtained from the Superior Court a preliminary injunction against the use of Messrs. Guilhon's name and trade-mark; a motion to dissolve which was denied.

The Court found, as matter of fact, that the plaintiffs' wine was pure and genuine, and of long-established reputation; that the defendant, Santiago Lindo, had fraudulently prepared, put up and offered for sale, and sold in this City, spurious liquor in imitation of it, and labeled this manufacture with the plaintiffs' name, with intent to deceive the public and injure the plaintiffs. The Court, therefore, pronounced a decree making the injunction perpetual, and giving the plaintiffs their costs of suit, and any damages they might prove to have sustained by the infringement of their trade-mark. A son of Santiago Lindo, who was charged with combining with his father in the fraud, was acquitted by the Court, on the ground that there was no evidence to show his complicity.

Storrs & Sedgwick for plaintiffs; John Cook & Son for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Henry J. Childs vs. *Eliza C. Childs.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

In re Application for Special Guardian of Infant Children of Isabella R. Cochran et als.—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Bacon vs. *Bacon.*—Motion granted.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Price et al. vs. *Willet, Sheriff, &c.*—Case and amendments settled. (Left with Clerk at Chambers.)

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....OCT. 30, 1862.

$10,000	U.S. 6s, '81, Reg.	103¼	300	Erie R. Preferred	90¼
4,000	U.S. 6s, '81, Cou.	103⅜	200	do b60	90⅜
62,000	do	103¼	100	do	90⅜
15,000	Trea. 7 3.10 ℘ c. N.	105¼	250	do	90⅜
1,000	do	105⅛	700	do b60	91
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	54½	800	Hudson River R.	75
3,000	Mo. St. 6s	52¾	100	do s30	74
4,000	do	53	50	do	74¼
20,000	do b60	53	150	Harlem Railroad	21⅛
23,000	do	52⅝	100	Nor. & Wor. R. ..b30	77
2,000	do	52⅜	300	do	77
1,000	Cal. St. 7s	114½	100	Reading Railroad	78
3,000	Mo. St. 6s issued		125	Mich Cen. R.	90
	to H. & St. Jo. R.	71½	500	do	89¾
1,000	Minn. St. 8 ℘ ct. Bs.	104	400	do b30	90
10,000	E.R. 4th M. Bds.	101¼	850	do	89½
1,000	B., N.Y. & E. 1st M.	98¼	100	do s30	89½
10,000	C., B. & Q. 8 ℘ ct. B.	115⅛	100	do b30	89¾
4,000	Mich. So. S.F.B.	108¼	100	do s30	89¼
500	Ill. C. R. bonds	106¾	50	M. S. & N. I. R.	44
4,000	Al. & T. H. 1st M.	98	100	do	43½
11,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. P.	79¼	250	do	43⅛
6,000	A. & T. H. In. bs.	53¾	400	do	43¼
1,000	do	59	400	do s30	43
500	C. & N. W. ags bds.	58⅛	25	do	43
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d Mtg.	33½	50	do s10	43¼
8,000	Tol. & W. 1st m.	98½	100	do b10	43½
6,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.	89⅛	300	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	82⅝
500	Tol. & W. Int. Bds.	87	50	do	83
1,000	C. & Tol. s. f. bs.	103¼	400	do	83⅛
10,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st m.	106	50	do s10	83⅛
4,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d m.	93⅞	100	Panama Railroad	152
6,000	do	94	600	Ill. Cen. Rd. Scrip	81
12,000	Clev. & P. 4m. b60	75	200	do	81⅛
5,000	do b60	74⅜	200	do	81⅛
7,000	Jol. R. Bs., 8 ℘ ct.	101	100	do b30	81⅛
10	Bank of New-York	107	100	do s30	81⅛
22	Bank of America	112	742	Clev. & Pitts. R.	38
10	Bank of Commerce	98¼	100	do s10	38
56	do	98	100	do b30	38¼
100	Merchants' Bank	102	350	Gal. & Chi. R.	84⅜
10	Bank of the Rep'c	97	550	do	85
15	Shoe & L. Bank	101	50	do s10	84¾
5	Metropolitan Bank	101	100	do s15	85
100	Pac. Mail St. C. b30	121⅜	350	do s10	85
75	do	121½	400	Clev. & Tol. R.	69⅜
100	do	121¼	100	do b4	69½
100	do	121	50	do	69⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	105¼	500	Chi. & Rk. I. R.	83
800	do	105	100	do b30	83
100	do b10	105	100	do	82⅞
39	do	104⅞	160	do b30	82⅞
600	Erie Railway	62⅜	400	do	82¾
800	do b60	62⅞	300	do b30	82¾
100	do	62⅛	100	do	82⅝
200	do b60	63	10	Chi., Bur. & Qu. R.	109⅝
500	do	62¾	74	do	110
400	do s30	62½	5	do	110⅜
20	Mil. & P. du C. 2d p	78	100	do	111
100	Indianap. & Cin. R.	63	200	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	77
60	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	34⅝	36	do	80
29	Warren Railroad	98			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	103⅛	200	Reading Railroad	77⅞
20,000	do	103⅜	425	Mich. Cen. R.	90
12,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	103½	200	do	89⅝
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. C.	99⅞	11	do	89⅞
5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ ct.		100	do s30	89½
	Notes	105⅛	100	do s30	89⅝
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	54	100	M. S. & N. In. R.	43½
8,000	Mo. St. 6s	52½	100	do b10	43
2,000	N. C. St. 6s	70	200	do	42½
7,000	Cle. & P. 4th m. b60	75	100	do s10	42¼
15,000	do b60	74⅞	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S. b30	83⅛
1,000	A. & T. H. 1st m.	98	400	do	83⅛
200	Pac. Mail St. Co.	122	50	Ill. C. R. Scrip ..s30	81
25	do s30	121½	300	do	81¼
300	N. Y. Cen. R. ..s10	105	400	do b3	81⅛
50	do	105½	50	do	81
700	Hudson River R.	74⅞	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	37½
100	do s30	74⅝	100	do	37¼
600	do	75	200	do s30	37½
100	do s10	74¾	21	do	37
100	Erie Railway	62⅜	100	do b10	37¾
150	do	62⅛	190	Gal. & Chi. R. ..s10	84⅛
26	Erie R. Preferred	90⅛	150	do	84⅜
50	do	90⅞	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	69⅜
700	do	90⅞	100	do s5	69⅛
100	do b30	90⅞	100	do	69
100	do s10	90⅞	100	Chi. & R. I. R. ..s10	82
350	Harlem Railroad	21	50	do	82⅛
100	do	21½	100	do b30	82⅛
500	Harlem R. Pref.	50	100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	112⅛
500	do b30	50⅛	100	do	113
60	Nor. & Wor. R.	77	100	do b30	113⅜
40	do	76¾			

THURSDAY, Oct. 30—P. M.

There is a larger demand for United States Stocks and Treasury paper within a day or two, the effect of which is to gradually advance the price of the long 6 ℘ cents of 1881. The Coupons sold this forenoon at 103½, and at the Second Board at 103⅝, as against 103⅛@103¼ ℘ cent. yesterday. The emphatic and straightforward note from the Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. WHALLEY, of Boston, in reference to the actual position of the Public Debt and the resources of the Government, is not without its influence on the market. In addition to which, the ample revenues derived from Customs, which are specifically set aside for the Interest and Sinking Funds of the Government, and the increasing prospects of the Inland Revenue system, the proceeds of which go to keep down the principal of the Public Debt, are beginning to have their proper influence on the National credit. In reference to the Interest and Sinking Funds, which are dependent upon the Customs Revenue, we may remark that the income since the beginning of the current fiscal year denotes an annual result equal to about *eight million of dollars*. For the first four months, or one-third of the year, the Customs are:

In July	$9,000,000	September	$6,500,000
August	6,000,000	October	5,500,000
Total for four months			$27,000,000

The Interest appropriation in the same four months is:

Aug. 19 on 7.30 ℘ cents	$2,000,000
Oct. 1 on 7.30 ℘ cents	3,000,000
Together	$5,000,000

Out of the Customs of this short period, therefore, the Secretary has a reserve of no less than $22,000,000 for future interest on the Public Debt, and to apply to the yearly Sinking Fund of 1 ℘ cent. on the principal—all to be paid in Gold or its equivalent. The Secretary is made *ex officio* Commissioner of the Sinking Fund. He has plenary authority to purchase at the market price, at a cost of not over one-eighth of one ℘ cent. for brokerage, any of the Public Stocks of the United States, in his discretion both as to the class of Stocks invested in for the Sinking Fund and the particular period, within the fiscal year, of making his purchases. What steps he may take at present on the subject, if any, we have no means of knowing; nor is it important to the Public Credit to say more than that the purchases for the Sinking Fund within the current fiscal year, out of the proceeds of the Customs Revenue, will assuredly be from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000. It would scarcely be proper to announce, even if we knew, the particular time, or place, or price, at which the Secretary, as Commissioner of this Fund, will elect to make his purchases.

The price of Gold fell, to-day, from 131½ ℘ cent. to 130 ℘ cent., and Exchange on London, first-class Bankers' bills, to 143½@144 ℘ cent. The closing sales of Gold were at 130@130⅛ ℘ cent. Sales of Custom-house Notes at 126. The price of Money, at call, to the Stock Brokers, is 5 ℘ cent., as the rule. The supply is easy again, and in many cases 4 ℘ cent. is accepted from the old established firms.

The Stock Market, while stronger on the Government Securities, which had been comparatively neglected for a week or two, is lower, to-day, on the Railway shares, the turn of speculation being against the market. There was a considerable amount of realizing at the early Board, and the abatement in prices, as compared with yesterday afternoon, was ½@1 ℘ cent. At the close of the Board, there was a partial recovery, but at the afternoon session the pressure to sell Eries and the Western Shares was renewed, and the dealings left off heavy on the general Railway Share list. The Railway Bonds were also partially lower, though the concessions in price are not important. The late important advance in nearly all descriptions of Railway Mortgages, including a good many which scarcely had any credit whatever, a year or eighteen months ago, is one of the most remarkable features in the current speculation. A reference to the daily lists of quotations will show that many of these Bonds have gone ahead of the Public Stocks of the United States, though the interest upon the latter is secured to be paid in Gold, instead of Currency, *while the principal is a lien absolute upon the entire Railway and other property of the country.* We have heretofore pointed out and illustrated this discrepancy. We now find that some of our cotemporaries, after calmly looking back at the extraordinary rise in certain Railway properties, which, however successfully galvanized and reconstructed, cannot yet be esteemed as firmly-established, income-paying securities—certainly not in comparison with the Public Credit of the United States—are coming to similar conclusions.

Late in the afternoon the dealings were firmer, and part of the decline of the forenoon was recovered, the following being about the latest quotations compared with yesterday afternoon. There was another large advance in Hudson River shares to 76½ ℘ cent.; no sellers at this price at the close.

	Wed.	Thur.		Wed.	Thur.
U. S. 6s, 1881	103¼	103⅜	N. Y. Central	105⅞	105⅛
Treas. 7.30 ℘ cts.	105	105⅛	Erie Common	63⅜	63⅛
U. S. 5s, 1874	93	93	Erie Preferred	90⅜	91⅛
Missouris	53⅞	52⅛	Hudson	75	76⅜
Tennessees	54⅛	53⅞	Mich. Central	90⅜	90⅛
Pacific	121⅛	122	Mich. Southern	45½	43
Panama	150	152	Illinois Central	82⅜	81⅛
Rock Island	83¼	82⅞	Toledo	70⅜	69⅜
Galena	85⅜	85	Pittsburgh	38⅛	37⅜
Harlem	21½	21⅛	Mich. Guarant'd	84	83½

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	106	State of New-York	99
Manhattan	120	Ocean	86
Merchants'	101½	Chatham	84
Mechanics'	105	Bank of the Republic	97
America	113	Bank of N. America	102
Phoenix	100	Hanover	84
Tradesmen's	103	Metropolitan	104
Chemical	500	Shoe and Leather	101
Greenwich	150	Continental	90
National	96	Marine	110
Merchants' Exchange	93	Importers' & Traders'	101
Leather Manufact'rers'	127	Park	112

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	109¼	Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	113¼	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s. Convt. '76	114	Chi. & N. W. firsts, a'd	58½
Erie firsts, '68	117½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	33½
Erie seconds, '79	113	Tol. & Wab. firsts	98
Erie thirds, '83	107½	Tol. & Wab. seconds	89½
Erie fourths, '80	101¾	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	89
Erie fifths, '88	99¼	Mil. & P. du Ch. firsts	102½
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	98	Gal. & Chi. firsts	107
Hudson firsts, '69	115	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	107
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85	110	Gal. & Chi. seconds	108
Hudson thirds, '75	104½	Chi. & R. I. firsts	109
Harlem firsts, '69-73	112½	Clev. & Tol. s.f.	103½
Mich. C. 8 ℘ c., '69-'72	110	N. Jer. Cen., firsts	112
Mich. C. n.f. 8 ℘ c., '82	115	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	110
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. firsts	115	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	105¼
M. S. 7 ℘ c. seconds	99¼	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	93⅞
Nor. Ind. Gos. line, '68	104	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	75
M. S. & N. Ind. s.f. 7 ℘ c.	108¼	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	101
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	100⅜	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	99¼
St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts	98	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	95
T. H. & A. secs., pref.	79⅞	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	74½
Chi. & N. W. Ap. Ex.	90		

The earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad for the third week in October were:

1862	$27,840 45
1861	15,277 38
Increase	$12,563 07
Increase in three weeks over corresponding period in 1861	$37,235 39

We understand that the Preference Stock of this Company, under the recent plan of reorganization, will be issued on or after Monday next.

The earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad for the third week in October were:

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$11,257 17	$6,354 90
Freight	22,523 97	17,344 47
Sundries	901 33	877 83
Total	$34,682 47	$24,577 20
Decrease in 1862		$10,105 27
Total since Jan. 1	$950,911 82	$862,514 43

The Minnesota War Loan will be awarded on the 1st prox. to the parties who offer to take it at the lowest rate of interest. Mr. SCHEFFER, the Treasurer of the State, is now in this City, and can be consulted in relation thereto at the banking office of P. M. MYERS & Co., No. 6 Broad-street.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the new owners of the La Crosse Railroad offer, by way of compromising certain litigation on the Eastern Division, to give to the Second Mortgage Eastern Division the First Mortgage Bonds of the new to Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for 80 ℘ cent., and 48 ℘ cent. of their first preferred capital stock. This is a full payment of their bonds at par and interest.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 30, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 2 bbls. Ashes, 23,370 bbls. Flour, 146 bbls. and 362 bags Corn Meal, 143,020 bushels Wheat, 111,774 bushels Corn, 22,567 bushels Barley, 33,812 bushels Oats, 1,325 bushels Malt, 1,602 pkgs. Provisions, and 685 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in fair request at $8@$8 12½ for Pots and $9 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COCOA—Sales 80 bags Guayaquil, in bond, at 15½c., cash, ℘ lb.

COFFEE—Sales, have been heavier to-day, comprising 2,100 bags Rio at 26½c.@27½c.; 2,130 bags Maracaibo, part at 28½c.; 600 bags Laguayra and 100 bags Savanilla, on private terms, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Is now quoted up to 60½c.@61c. for Middling, ℘ lb., with sales since our last of 1,700 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Influenced by the decline in Gold and Exchange, prices of State and Western Flour have fallen 5c.@15c. ℘ bbl., the market closing quite heavily. The reported sales since our last add up 12,470 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 80@$5 95; poor to choice extra State at $6 10@$6 55; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 80@$5 95; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 15@$8 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 90@$7 05 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 80	@$5 95
Extra State	6 10	@ 6 55
Superfine Western	5 80	@ 5 95
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 15	@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 90	@ 7 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 10	@ 8 50
Extra Genesee	6 60	@ 8 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 60	@ 9 50

Southern Flour is depressed, to-day; sales 1,650 bbls., at $6 60@$7 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 25@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands; and $8 75@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in less demand and tending downward; sales, to-day, 400 bbls. Extra, at $6 25@$8 50 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand, at $4 25@$5 65 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey, $4 for MARSH'S Caloric, and $4 05@$4 10 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has also declined 1c.@2c. ℘ bushel. At the reduced rates, shippers bought rather freely. The tendency at the close was toward a lower range. The reported sales since our last comprise 215,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 45@$1 60; Amber Western, at $1 40@$1 42; Red Western (Winter,) at $1 34@$1 39; inferior do., at $1 28½@$1 31. Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 31@$1 33; Milwaukee Club, at $1 25@$1 30; Chicago Spring at $1 16@$1 24, ℘ bushel. Sound Corn is scarce and wanted at buoyant prices. Sales since our last, 114,000 bushels, at 71c.@73c. for shipping Mixed Western; 66c.@70c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 59c.@65c. for unsound; 73c.@75c. for Yellow Western, and 75c. for White Western, ℘ bushel. Rye is in demand, at 80c.@90c., according to quality, ℘ bushel. Oats are salable to-day, including Canada, at 55c.@56½c.; Western, at 55c.@56½c.; and State, at 56c.@57c. ℘ bushel. Barley is up to $1 35@$1 42½ ℘ bushel. Sales 5,100 bushels.

HAY—North River bale continues in good request, at 60c.@75c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are moderately inquired for to-day at 18c.@25c. ℘ lb.

LUMBER—A moderately active business has been transacted in Eastern Spruce and Pine, prices of which are quoted very firm. Both here and at Albany Lumber is arriving sparingly. The *Evening Journal* says: "The yards are well stocked, though the heavy shipments of the last two weeks have materially diminished the quantity. The sales have been brisk at the high range of our quotations, and every vessel has been taken up as soon as it arrived at the wharves, at the same *freight* as quoted last week. There is a quick demand for all kinds of craft for New-York and the East." The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Oct. 22, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	265,714,600	37,194	28,530	128,718,977
1861	133,420,489	28,890	9,004	112,920,439
1862	198,338,703	31,460	115,130	174,379,293

OILS—A fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Crude Sperm and Whale at very full prices. Linseed at $1 10@$1 12 ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request, and sales have been made of 2,200 bbls., at $13@$13 12½, chiefly at $13, for Mess, and $12@$12 12½ for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, at 7c.@7½c. for Hams, and 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon is in more request, at 7½c.@9c. ℘ lb. Lard is unchanged; sales, 1,250 tcs. and bbls., at 10c.@10⅞c. ℘ lb. Beef continues in limited demand, at previous prices; sales, since our last, 150 bbls., at $13 50@$14 25 for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 25 for plain Mess ℘ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 75@$16 ℘ bbl. Butter is in good demand, at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@24c. for common to choice State, ℘ lb. Cheese continues in lively request, at 8½c.@11c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales 650 bags East India, part free, at $7 25@$7 62½ ℘ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales to-day amounted to 1,650 hhds., including New-Orleans at 10½c.@12½c.; Cuba at 9⅞c.@10⅛c., and Porto Rico at 9⅞c.@10⅞c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 200,000 lbs. at 11⅛c.@11⅜c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls., at 37c.@37½c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were brisker to-day. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, (125,000 bushels,) at 9d.@9½d.; Corn, (7,000 bushels,) at 8¾d. ℘ bushel.; Cotton, (400 bales,) by an American vessel, at ½d., and (200 bales) by a foreign vessel at ⅜d. ℘ lb. For London—Oil Cake, (60 tons,) at 30s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Cheese, (100 boxes,) at 50s. ℘ ton. For an Irish port, a bark with Corn at 10d. ℘ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Oct.	15
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Oct.	15
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct.	16
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct.	18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct.	22
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct.	22
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct.	23
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct.	25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct.	29
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Oct.	29
Nova Scotia	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct.	30
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov.	1
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	5
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	19
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	26
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	3

FROM AMERICA.

Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	1
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov.	1
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Nov.	1
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	5
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	8
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Nov.	12
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov.	15
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Nov.	22
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov.	26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	19
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	3

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamships *Kangaroo* and *Bavaria* will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Being obliged to postpone the

REMOVAL OF THEIR RETAIL DEPARTMENT

until the

EARLY PART OF NEXT MONTH,

will continue to offer

VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS,

to close their present retail stock, which comprises a large assortment of the newest and handsomest

DRESS GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,

and Housekeeping Goods generally.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1862.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS,

are now offering to retail buyers the most extensive stock of LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
And every style of HEAVY CURTAIN GOODS,
CORNICES AND TRIMMINGS,
ever before displayed in this City.
They are prepared to execute orders for
CURTAINS, VALLENCES, TENTURES, RIDEAUX.
Also for
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW-SHADES,
at a small advance on cost prices.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
of all kinds of
CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERING MATERIALS,
AND EVERY KIND OF WINDOW SHADES,
Call the attention of the wholesale trade to their stock of these goods, which is the largest in the market, and which they offer for cash and short time
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 369 BROAWAY,
PAPER-HANGERS AND DECORATORS,
are offering great inducements in their
STOCK OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS,

which this season is unusually large and well assorted. They will guarantee that all orders, whether for plain or decorative stlyes of Paper-Hangings, will be executed in an artistic and workmanlike manner.

CHOICE FURS
At No. 49 Broadway (up stairs.)
SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of Ladies's Fine Furs.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 687 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, basketts, &c.; Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs. Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—EIGHT hundred dozen Ladies' and Misses' kid and Fall gloves, at less than last year's prices; a full assortment of hosiery and under-garments, very cheap. New trimming braids, buttons, velvets, small wares. N. B.—500 dozen nice-fitting corsets, at $1. Ladies' and Misses' skirts made to order. Alexandre's celebrated gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF ZEPHYR WORSTED.—An importer's stock, over $10,000, at less than last year's prices; also, a large stock of Saxony yarns. N. B.—Jouvin's genuine kid gloves, warranted; trimmings very cheap, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 653 Broadway. Silk Goods, Fans, novelties, articles for Europe, many of which are to be obtained only at the above store.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating the following U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers:

ISSUED TO D. & C. KELLY.

No. 24,391, dated Sept. 25, 1862	$1,000
No. 21,392, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 21,393, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 24,394, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 7,006, dated Sept. 25, 1862	5,000

ISSUED TO R. F. LOPER.

No. 25,090, dated Oct. 2, 1862	$1,000

all payable to bearer.
BLAKE, BROS. & CO.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862. No. 29 Wall-st.

$15 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, FROM Stateroom No. 10, on board the steamer *Metropolis*, on TUESDAY EVENING, 28th inst., a black, Russia Leather English TRAVELING BAG, with toilet fixtures, and a few articles of clothing, &c.; also, private papers, of no value except to the owner. The name of the owner is printed in gilt letters on the flap; also, the manufacturer, Baxter, of London. The above reward will be paid on its return, to the office of WETMORE, CRYDER & CO., No. 77 William-st.

LOST OR MISLAID—BOOK NO. 34,599, IN Bank for Savings. A suitable reward will be paid for the above by HENRY T. HEWLETT, Roslyn, L. I.

NORWAY PINE FLOORING.—SIXTY-FIVE M feet board measure Norway Pine inch and quarter floor plank, from four to six inches wide, long lengths, and outside plank, undressed, for sale on reasonable terms, by MENZIES, VIELE & MATHER, foot of West 44th-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Bosom Friends.

WINTER GARDEN—Richard III.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Jack Cade.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Brilliantly Colored Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours—Pauvrette, or Under the Snow, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway—Treaty with Japan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Tirrell's California.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 552 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Amid the conflicting reports which reach us from the Army of the Potomac and from the Army of Virginia, it is impossible yet to determine the whereabouts of the main rebel army under Lee. A special dispatch from Berlin, where Gen. McClellan now has his headquarters, asserts that it is definitely ascertained that the main body of the rebels is still between Bunker's Hill and Winchester; while our correspondent with the Army of Virginia states that Gen. Sigel and Gen. Stahl both believe that Lee has already commenced falling back toward Richmond—the unusually large rebel forces known to be at the different passes being indicative of this. Longstreet, Hill and Stuart have been gradually placing their respective forces so that they can stop the gaps in the mountains whenever necessary, to prevent a flank movement against the retreating rebel host. The mystery of the rebel movements it is to be hoped will soon be cleared up.

The Army of the Frontier has won another victory in Arkansas. A body of rebel cavalry, three thousand strong, encamped four miles east of Fayetteville, was attacked on Tuesday by a thousand of our cavalry, under Brig.-Gen. Herron, and completely routed, leaving all their camp equipage and wagons behind. They left their dead on the field. The rebel force was pursued several miles into the Boston Mountains.

A man who recently arrived at Fortress Monroe from Richmond reports that he has been on board the *Merrimac No. 2*, and he considers her a "tough customer." She is thoroughly and heavily clad with iron; is completed all but a portion of her armament, and has already made a number of trips to Fort Darling.

Regarding affairs in West Tennessee, the Chicago *Post* says: "It is reported, and generally believed by our military commanders in that department, that the rebel Gen. Pemberton has already acquired a force of sixty or seventy thousand men in northern Mississippi. Where they have all come from it is not easy to say; but the fact that they have such a force is what our commanders have to deal with. It is an unpleasant fact, considering that it is a much larger force than that with which Gen. Grant may be unexpectedly compelled to meet it. He should be reinforced without a moment's delay. We have information from a source, and of a character which it would be impolitic to make public, to the effect that, unless he is reinforced, and that very soon, our entire possessions in West Tennessee, and probably a large part of our army also, will be captured by the enemy, who is straining every nerve for the accomplishment of that end. Probably the Government is also in possession of this information—at any rate, it should be. If the facts we know are also known at the War Office, reinforcements will go forward to Gen. Grant at once—if, indeed, they are not already on the way—or else there will be good reason to charge criminal negligence upon officials in very high places."

A letter to the Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, dated Lebanon, Oct. 24, says: "The largest portion of the grand army of the Southwest are thus far on their way back, *after not bagging Bragg*. Buell is with this part of it. Thomas, I believe, is left to guard the Gap—that is, to guard the rat-hole, while we run around several hundred miles to see if he has got out of the other end. I guess we will be two and a half days too late—the exact time we usually have been in reaching any *point* where we might have *made a point*. If Abraham Lincoln don't send us some one to manage this great army, then he had better call us home before we become demoralized. The list of killed and wounded will be over 3,000 for the battle of Chaplin Hills."

In commenting upon the appointment of Gen. Rosecrans to his new command, the St. Louis *Republican* says: "The telegraph has apprized us that Gen. Buell has been relieved of the command of the Army of the Ohio, and that Gen. Rosecrans will take his place. The loss of Gen. Rosecrans will be a severe one to the army of Gen. Grant, who doat upon him, and regard him as a hero, as well as a soldier and a gentleman. We have heard that Gen. Rosecrans had studied thoroughly the country, forming the front of his recent operations, having chart-work of every section, road, bridge and valley. He is in all respects a working man, prudent, careful, painstaking in planning, and bold, quick, vigorous in execution. He was, as we all know, the soul and strength of the Corinth victory. No officer, excepting, perhaps, McClellan, was ever so popular among the soldiers. His private character, we may state, is entirely pure. He is a mild, temperate, quiet, modest, Christian man—a Catholic—in camp, and while not abandoning these qualities in battle, he is brave, and daring as the bravest.

The Nashville *Union* of Saturday says no apprehensions need be indulged for the safety of that city. It says that the rebels that have threatened the place for the last three months have always fled on the approach of the National troops.

On Saturday, Oct. 18, ten rebel prisoners were shot at Palmyra, Missouri, in accordance with orders issued by Gen. McNeil. Porter's guerrillas had, some days previously, carried off one Andrew Allsman from Palmyra, and Gen. McNeil promptly gave orders that if he were not returned to his family within ten days, ten prisoners should be shot. Mr. Allsman was not released, and Gen. McNeil executed his threat.

The citizens of Baltimore recently arrested by order of Gen. Wool, were yesterday unconditionally released by order of the President, and the papers seized at the time of their arrest have been restored.

GENERAL NEWS.

The great Republican Union meeting held last night, at the Cooper Institute, was one of those imposing demonstrations which mark a turning point in the history of political revolutions. It is computed that thirty thousand persons, including many ladies, participated in the affair, inside and outside of the edifice. The interior was crowded to its fullest extent, Capt. C. H. Marshall presiding. The speakers were Hon. Lyman Tremain, Gen. James S. Wadsworth, our candidate for Governor, Hon. W. D. Kelly, member of Congress elect from Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. Woodford and Gen. Cassius M. Clay, all of whom were applauded with unparalleled enthusiasm. Every sentiment urging a vigorous prosecution of the war, and approving the President's Emancipation Proclamation, elicited tremendous cheering. A letter from Hon. William H. Seward produced a deep impression, and, throughout, the tone of the assemblage was significant and determined against the rebellion, and the Seymour party in the North. Outside, no less than three stands were surrounded by eager multitudes, unable to obtain admission to the Hall. At these, Messrs. Spenser, J. C. Haney, Caleb G. Dunn, F. W. Sheppard, Wainwright and others addressed a vast concourse of Union men, and music, fireworks, ward processions, emblematic banners and transparencies made up a stirring and dazzling pageant. It was nearly midnight ere the grand army of citizens dispersed with prolonged cheering for the policy of the Administration and the Republican Union candidates.

The Democracy that assembled at Brooks' Hall, in Broome-street, last evening, experienced a grand downfall from the giving way of the floor, by which some four hundred of the unwashed were sent below. The cause of the accident was from the supports underneath not being strong enough for the multitude. A banner was brought in with a huge contraband head thereon, and over the top the words "Greeley Guards." Underneath were the words "Chicago Platform." This banner created a great stir, and immediately upon its appearance the Democracy collapsed.

The British brig *Lady of the Lake*, Capt. Hill, from Bermuda in five days, arrived yesterday morning. She left in port the Confederate steamer *Herald*, from Charleston, with a cargo of 600 bales of cotton, and with Prof. Maury as passenger.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A large number of resignations of Inspectors and Canvassers of Election were accepted, and the vacancies filled; and Inspectors and Canvassers were appointed for the Eighth, Thirteenth, and Twentieth Wards—completing these appointments for the City. A complaint from the Phœnix Iron Company of Philadelphia, about the delay in getting pay for iron used in building the new Court House, in consequence of the antagonistic position of the Mayor and the Board in regard to filling the vacant Commissionership of that work, was referred to the special committee supervising it. The Iron Company represent that their bills were to have been paid forthwith, but they have accumulated to the amount of $7,865 94. The special committee to whom was referred Mr. Purdy's proposition for a half million Volunteer Family Aid Fund, to be disbursed by the Police Commissioners, reported favorably upon it, and also resolutions to put it into effect. Mr. Little said the County had no money for the purpose, and that the money raised by subscriptions solicited by the Police would meet all fair demands upon the Police Board. The resolutions were adopted, 9 to 1. They provide for a Committee to confer with the Comptroller about raising the money, payments of which are not to be made before next January, and not in greater proportion to each family than $10 per month for the wife and $2 per month for each child under 10 years; also, the Commissioners to report monthly to the Board full details of the disbursements. Pending a prosy discussion about fitting up election polls, the Board were left without a quorum, and the acting President, Mr. Blunt, declared an adjournment till 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, and concurred in ordering every facility to be afforded to Gen. Anthon, in his efforts to learn how many persons enlisted here between July 2 and Sept. 3. The Fractional Currency Ordinance, introduced by Mr. Orton, and which was the special order for this meeting, was passed, after a brief discussion, by a vote of 20 to 2, with an amendment limiting the issue to $3,000,000. It provides for certificates of the denomination of five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, to be deposited with the Chamberlain, and to be procured for circulation, current funds must be deposited to the amount of at least $5—the certificates to be redeemed in sums of $5 or the multiples thereof. The measure now goes to the Aldermen, and probably will be taken up by them to-day, and referred to a Committee, as a strong disposition yet prevails in that Board to insist upon combining this matter with the Family Aid business, and pay out certificates raised on a loan. Adjourned to 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

The jury in the case of Jacob Weiler, tried for murdering his wife, after remaining together twenty-four hours and not being able to agree upon a verdict, were discharged. It is reported that they stood 7 for a verdict of guilty and 5 for acquittal. The case of Amanda Thompson, colored, indicted for the murder of her husband, was called, but there not being a sufficient number of jurors present the trial was put off for the term, and the Court adjourned to Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

The prize steamer *Emilie* was sold at Philadelphia on Wednesday for $9,400. Two hundred and eleven bales of cotton, part of the cargo of the *Florida*, were disposed of at the same time. The following is a list of the prices obtained for the cotton: 10 bales, at 60 cents ℘ lb.; 30 bales, at 55 cents ℘ lb.; 50 bales, at 59 cents ℘ lb.; 25 bales, at 58 cents ℘ lb.; 96 bales, at 57½ cents ℘ lb., and a lot of loose material, at 27 cents ℘ lb.

The following extract of a letter from Mr. Watson, Paymaster on board the United States ship *Montgomery*, gives some particulars in regard to the burning of the rebel steamer *Blanche*. He says: "Soon after we left Havana we fell in with a rebel steamer, that had run the blockade at Texas. We fired at her, but, as she did not 'come to,' we fired again, and we saw that she was trying to get away from us, so we put after her. Her Captain was determined we should not take so valuable a prize, so he run on the Spanish coast, and with the crew took to shore in small boats, after setting her on fire. We at once sent out two boats to her, but could not extinguish the fire, but took off two men who had been left on board. She was a fine, large steamer, with 500 bales of cotton—the whole being worth not one cent less than $250,000. It seemed hard to see her burn within a stone's throw."

A through mail for Nashville was dispatched from Louisville, by railroad, on Monday morning—the first since the region of country thence to Nashville was occupied by the rebels, more than two months ago.

In Michigan the draft has been postponed until Dec. 1. Volunteers for the nine months' service will be received until that time.

The Rochester Common Council has authorized the issue of $100,000 more of shinplasters, making $150,000 in all which the Corporation has put in circulation.

The navy of Yale College had its annual regatta on Wednesday last. Three boats were entered for the $15 prize, the *Glyuna*, *Varuna* and *Nixie*. The *Varuna* took the prize, making the three-mile course in 20 minutes 25 seconds. The *Glyuna* came off successful in a contest with the *Undine*, and the *Varuna* took a $15 prize for excellence in drill.

The Government Stocks were in large demand again yesterday, and prices firm, while the Railway shares fell off ½@¾ ℘ cent. Gold fell to 130 ℘ cent. Exchange, 143½@144 ℘ cent.

Breadstuffs were freely offered yesterday, and were less sought after. Prices of Flour and Wheat were cheaper. Cotton was firmer and in fair request. Provisions were moderately dealt in, as were also Fish, Candles, Tobacco and Whisky. Hay, Hops, Coffee, Sugars, Oils and Tallow were in good demand. The freight engagements were heavier, especially of Grain for Liverpool.

Seymour for Peace and Dissolution.—The Richmond *Dispatch* published John Van Buren's speech in favor of Horatio Seymour, in which Mr. Van Buren proposes, after Richmond is taken, to let the Southern States "go," and asks the following question: "If the seceded States are to be dismissed *in the end*, why attempt to take Richmond first? It will only cost thousands of valuable lives. Better let us go now, and save the shedding of so much blood."

Neither Mr. Seymour nor Mr. Van Buren can make a reasonable reply to the *Dispatch*; and if they are humane men, as well as honest in their views of settlement, they must favor instant peace on the basis of a *disrupted Union*. Do the people of New-York agree with Messrs. Seymour and Van Buren? Let their ballots on Tuesday tell.

A Word to Loyal Democrats.

It is extremely hard for an American community to believe that it is in any real danger. We have indulged in exaggerations so long that simple truth does not arouse us. At every local election for petty offices, during the last twenty years, we have heard the cry that revolution was at hand, and that one party or the other was aiming to destroy our liberties. The choice of a Town Clerk or County Commissioner produced enough terrific oratory to have heralded a second French Revolution. The Federalists, and next the Whigs, were always about to sell the whole United States to the tyrant, England, and then erect a monarchy; and the Democrats were preparing the populace for anarchy and Red Republicanism. When, at length, two years ago, the real wolf came which had been cried so long, and no one believed in it. We could not, for a time, conceive it possible that there could be genuine conspirators against the glorious Republic. We thought the Southern threats a part of the usual heroics which accompany an election defeat. In our simplicity we allowed the traitors and plotters to disarm us and equip themselves for a terrible struggle, without ever believing that they were in earnest. So confirmed was this scepticism in the Northern mind of any real danger to the country, that but for the keen sense and resolute will of an eminent military man, we should have been aroused from our unbelief by the capture of Washington and the inauguration of a revolutionary Southern administration. The national mind had fed on bombastic oratory and exaggerated rhetoric so long, that it almost lost the sense of reality and simplicity when they were at last presented to it. We never imagined that all our grand figures of Treason assailing the palladium of Liberty, and Cataline betraying the Republic, and the fair fields of America drenched in civil blood, were ever to be fully realized in our own experience. We said, up to the very last moment, till the thunders of Sumter fell on our incredulous ears, "Oh, this is an election trick! The South will never secede. They will all come in again in sixty days!" And even now, when Treason has stained half a continent with brothers' blood; when the pillars of the Republic tremble to the base, and another year may see anarchy and civil war extended even through the Free States, and the Southern Confederacy triumphant and unassailable, we cannot make thousands of our best citizens see that there is any danger at all. They only say, "Oh, that is an election trick of the Republicans! It will be all right when Seymour is in, and the Democracy have the power. The liberties of America can never be stricken down by her own sons."

We point to the condition of the country. A terrible rebellion threatening the very capital, armed and organized into a most formidable power; our own brethren and friends just about to rush into a life-and-death struggle with it; foreign nations on the eve of recognizing it as a national body; a dark cloud of war with European Powers always hanging over the country; the nation rising for its last effort for life against all enemies, and then, at such a crisis, a political party appearing again with renewed power at the North, advising submission, opposing the national efforts for existence, ready to give up all that we have won, and doing all to perplex and weaken the Government.

We ask such men if there is no danger in this. We expose the character of these leaders of the Democracy—men like the Woods, capable of any baseness and wickedness, who would gladly make a second rebellion, so that they could secure any profit or place thereby; men like Van Buren, who never had any principle, and who now advise entire submission to rebels; or, men like Seymour, who have been notoriously Pro-Slavery and Southern in sentiment, and who are ambitious enough to be glad to array one part of our Government against the other, and to terminate a war with the South in a civil war among ourselves. Such men and their tools are fully capable of selling the whole North to the Southern Confederacy. And yet we cannot make numbers of our honest fellow-citizens, formerly Democrats, see that there is the least public peril.

Can they not discern that with a triumph of the submission-Democracy in the North, the military power of the Union is at once fearfully crippled? The draft will be opposed, taxes will be resisted, even supplies may be refused in Congress, the Supreme Court may be set in opposition to the Administration, the spirit of faction may enter the army, our Northern Pro-Slavery Democrats may succeed in winning over some of the regiments, and aid a revolutionary faction, led by such men as the Woods, in upsetting the National authority in the Free States. All these things are possible with the victory of the Seymour and Wood party in New-York State. And one thing at least is certain from such a victory—that the South would at once feel itself immensely strengthened, and the war be protracted. Then, for all these dangers, what advantage?

What patriot, or what honest citizen is to be benefitted by the success of such men as Seymour, Wood, and the like? What principle could be advanced? How, in any way, could the National cause be aided by it?

We submit these serious considerations to honest Democrats.

Ancient and Modern Democracy.—"Let us take Richmond, and then call a Convention," says John Van Buren, speaking from the same stand with Horatio Seymour and speaking for him, "and then if the seceded States will not return to the Union, why, *let them go*."

This is the war programme of the Seymourites; and under it they expect to delude "war Democrats" into their support. Isn't it a terrible war blast, to be sure? Doesn't it breathe intense hatred of the treason of Sumter. Doesn't it glow with the patriotic fire of 1776, and 1812? Doesn't it seem like the voice of Andrew Jackson, the iron Democrat of 1832, calling the people to arms in defence of his motto—"The Federal Union, it must be preserved?"

The Meeting Last Night.

The Union and Wadsworth demonstration last night in and around Cooper Institute was probably the largest and most imposing political gathering that this City has ever seen. The doors of the great hall were no sooner open than it was filled to repletion, and thousands were besieging it for admission; and these latter swelled in volume until the whole space from St. Marks-place to the old Astor-place Opera House and Broadway was densely crowded with patriotic American citizens. A fair and, we think, tolerably accurate estimate of the numbers present made them fall not short of twenty-five thousand. This is twice, if not thrice, the number present at the Seymourite assemblage in the City Hall Park on Tuesday night. On this occasion, too, it was not merely a crowd of idle people who had sauntered out in the evening, attracted by the torches and speeches; but it was a patriotic, enthusiastic, whole-souled demonstration on the part of the unflinching supporters of the American Union. The grand outbursts of applause which followed the loyal and warlike sentiments expressed by the various orators showed the extraordinary unanimity of opinion which pervaded the entire mass of voters present.

This meeting clearly shows that the majority which Seymour expected to carry out of this City will be very much less than his friends have claimed. Indeed, judging from this immense demonstration, it would not surprise us if Gen. Wadsworth had a good majority of actual votes in this City.

Of the speakers and speeches inside and outside of the hall, we need say little, as our readers will all refer to the full reports in other columns. But the reception of the gallant and noble soldier of the Union, Gen. Wadsworth, was magnificent. His clear, eloquent, statesmanlike and patriotic oration was applauded to the echo; and the effect produced by both the General and his speech, show the wisdom of his appearing and making himself heard in the State. Had not his duties with the army forbidden his taking part in the political campaign—had he been able to meet the secesh face to face in New-York as he has met them in Virginia, he would have routed them—horse, foot and dragoons. Mr. Tremain's speech could not have been surpassed for logic and force. He went over the whole ground in a masterly manner, and the reception his sentiments received on this occasion were such as they have commanded wherever he has been heard in the State.

This demonstration will greatly help the Union cause on Tuesday next. It has shown the party its real popular power. All that is needed now is, that those present last night confirm by their votes the sentiments and the men they so warmly applauded, and the Empire State will be ours.

Mr. Brady Tells a Secret and Keeps it.—Hon. Jas. T. Brady told a secret to a party of Seymourites whom he addressed at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, the other night. He told them why he had consented to be a candidate for Governor of the State of New-York, on the Breckinridge ticket, in 1860. It was, he said, because he foresaw that the Southern States would secede from the Union in consequence of Mr. Lincoln's election, and he was determined that they should not say that "they had a right to secede because they had no political party to represent them in New-York."

Mr. Brady's candidacy was, then, a bit of malice against the South, by his own confession. He wished to make their predetermined act of secession appear as causeless and unjustifiable as possible. But finding that their wickedness was great enough to jump the gulf his self-immolation had put in their path, Mr. Brady now proposes to charm the devil of secession from their hearts by soft and honied words—as Orpheus by music, in days of fable, charmed and led in his train beasts and inanimate things. Mr. Brady has undertaken a job at which Ullman or Nixon would turn pale, but yet we shall watch his musical effort with interest, "for he plays on a harp of a thousand strings."

But as to the secret of Mr. Brady's candidacy in 1860. The Hibernian orator protests that he never breathed it before—*never*, except to a few chosen friends, "in confidence." The few chosen friends who shared the luxury of Mr. Brady's confidence in this matter, were the assembled thousands in Cooper Institute on the evening of 28th January, 1861, on which occasion the orator said: "He had taken the name of Breckinridge and gone forth to battle hopeless of victory, to prevent the South from being able to say that a contest had occurred in this State without the South having any organized representative." If Mr. Brady shall undertake to tell his little secret again, two years hence, we trust he will accompany it with full particulars of his success in the character of Orpheus—or shall we not say, "Orpheus C. Kerr?"

Wadsworth and War—Seymour and Submission.—Such is the true way of putting it. The only war worthy of the name is that which Wadsworth supports—war that hesitates at no effective means, and that knows no other limit than the utter prostration of the rebellion. All short of that, call it by what name you may, is simply submission. Whether qualified or unqualified, whether an absolute surrender of every thing which the rebels demand, or a bargain with them to leave some things and take the rest, it is a yielding, a giving in, a truckling to, a knocking under — which is submission and nothing else. It all comes to this: Are you for fighting this rebellion, because it is utterly wicked and accursed?—for fighting it with every blow and stroke known to the laws of war?—and for fighting it to its last traitorous breath? Then vote for Wadsworth. Are you for fighting it not because you hate it, but to meet the pressure of the hour?—for fighting it tenderly and considerately, so that it shall not be hit in its vital parts? and for ceasing to fight it just so soon as you can come to a parley and make terms with it? Then Seymour is your man.

Seymourite Expedients—Their Spirit and Effect.—Denounce the Proclamation as a usurpation, and declare Slavery inviolable—*and encourage the rebels.*

Abuse the President, if he attempt to stimulate the Generals to a forward movement, as a civilian ignoramus and an impertinent intermeddler—*and encourage the rebels.*

Magnify the public debt, discredit the National currency, hold out the bugbear of foreign intervention, concoct false reports about the conclaves of Governors, threaten riots in the street, mutinies in the camp, violence upon Congress, and a deposition of the President—*and encourage the rebels.*

Restore the old party lines, regear the old party machinery, revive the old party catchwords, and spare no means to divide the North—*and encourage the rebels.*

Select candidates of notorious peace antecedents and proclivities, support them with speakers who heap curses upon the Abolitionists as the cause of the war, and who name occasions and contingencies for leaving the Confederacy to itself—*and encourage the rebels.*

Vote against James S. Wadsworth, Col. McLeod Murphy, Elliott C. Cowdin, and the other nominees of their spirit, and for Horatio Seymour, Fernando Wood, Benjamin Wood, and the others of that stripe—*and encourage the rebels.*

The Congressional Canvass in Kings County.—The result of the contest in the Second Congressional District will be looked for with peculiar interest. The Seymourite candidate, Mr. Odell, has done a good deal for the soldiers and voted for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. With such antecedents, it has excited some surprise that he should be found now running on the same ticket with Mr. Seymour, who did not favor the giving freedom to the District, and whose election would be as bad for our soldiers as a defeat by the rebels. But since Mr. Odell has chosen to show himself thus inconsistent, and to place himself by the side of Fernando Wood and Capt. Rynders, and the rest of the sympathizers with treason, no man who desires to support the Administration or to help on the war can consistently vote for him. His opponent, Mr. Humphrey, is too well known in both cities to need any praise from us. No man can say aught against him, and he should carry the votes of every loyal man in his District. The election of Mr. Odell will be claimed to be a victory for those who oppose the Government and favor the rebels. It will therefore be a comfort to the rebellion. No such result can in any contingency follow the election of Mr. Humphrey.

The Sixth Congressional District.—There can hardly be a doubt of Mr. Orison Blunt's intention to withdraw from the contest in the Sixth Congressional District. A sterling Republican and devout lover of the Union, he certainly will never consent to promote the election of Gen. Ward, the fellow in politics of Ben. and Fernando Wood; and yet it is absolutely certain that for Mr. Blunt to remain in the field, would be to elect Ward. By no possibility can Mr. Blunt secure his own election; he could only secure the defeat of Mr. Conkling. We submit to Mr. Blunt whether he may not be postponing his retirement too long, and whether the cause he is anxious to serve may not be damaged by the delay.

Sustain and Crush.—"*I go for sustaining the Government in crushing this rebellion.*" Thus says Col. McLeod Murphy in his letter accepting the Congressional nomination of the Union Republicans for the Ninth. That's the talk! *Sustain* the Government, and not drag it down as Seymour advocates. *Crush* the rebellion, and not bargain with it, as the Woods and all their tribe hope to do. Col. Murphy, though a Democrat, has sterling stuff in him. He shows it in his acts, as his splendid discipline and as his riddled banners testify. He shows it in his words, as is evinced in his patriotic appeals for the Government and his protests against faction. He belongs to the highest style of manhood, and every Republican in the Ninth should work for him with a will. He can be elected, and must be.

"Exempts," Beware!—Thousands of patriotic persons who have been ruling the country for years past, by "voting early and voting often" on election day, have dodged the draft within the last week by swearing that they are aliens, and have *never been citizens at all!*

The list of these "exempts" is being *compared with the registry books* in the various Wards; and those men who in the past have been ready to vote, but now swear off from fighting, are all checked and marked. It will be seen, on reference to our Washington dispatches, that arrest and summary punishment will be visited on all such.

The Southern Unionists for Wadsworth.—The Union refugees from the South unanimously favor Wadsworth's election. They do not favor the peaceful departure of the "wayward sisters," even after Richmond is taken, which, we believe, is the extreme limit of our prosecution of the war as proposed by the Seymourites. They have been robbed, their companions murdered, shot, hung, and they hope to see their outrages punished, and their own safety and that of their families secured for the future. Hence, they oppose Mr. Seymour and his friends, who call this war an "infamous war upon our Southern brethren," and declare that "if we elect Seymour, we intend to have this cursed war stopped instantly, whether Lincoln agrees to it or not." Shall we stand by the Southern Union men or the rebels and their Northern sympathizers?

Words That Won't Butter Parsnips.—Mr. Seymour, in his Brooklyn speech, plumed himself considerably over the fact that, though politically opposed to the President, he had never allowed himself "to utter against him one disrespectful term," nor would he ever allow himself to do so.

But hear Mr. Seymour's chief supporter in the City of New-York:

> "I am going to Washington, and when I reach there I will go to the President. I will tell him that without we have a change of measures, so help me God, we will have a change of men."

Hear another prominent Seymourite:

> "If we elect Seymour, we intend to have this cursed war stopped instantly, whether Lincoln agrees to it or not, and if we carry the next House of Representatives we will have it together on the 4th of March next at Washington, whether the President calls it together or not. This infamous war on our Southern brethren shall come to an end."

The commander of the *Merrimac* may have been

"As mild a mannered man
As ever scuttled ship, or cut a throat;"

Quite likely he used no "disrespectful terms" of the *Cumberland*. But he sunk her, and did his best to sink the *Monitor*. "Disrespectful terms" are not the worst treatment to give a man. Was the knife of Joab less fatal to his victim because, as the assassin gave the thrust, he said, "Art thou in health, my brother?"

> "I cannot but believe that the great heart of the nation will respond to the President's Proclamation. So far as I know, it has been received here with the highest satisfaction, *both by the army and the navy.*"

So writes Maj.-Gen. Mitchel from Hilton Head. And yet the Seymourites of this State assured the people that the proclamation would cause hundreds of resignations, and completely demoralize the army. Not an officer has resigned; and here we have the best evidence from one of our most important military positions, that the army, instead of being demoralized, received the measure with the "highest satisfaction." The fact is, that the proclamation is recognized everywhere as the most effective of all appliances against the rebellion, and is approved by everybody except rebels and rebel sympathizers.

The Cry of Wolf.—The Seymourites have started frightful stories of the imminence of foreign intervention, and will doubtless multiply them before the election. The object is plain. It is hoped that the fear of foreign attack upon us will impel the faint-hearted to vote for the candidate who favors compromise and peace. Well, let those who can be so easily scared go for him. He is their man.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

A Warning to Persons Claiming Exemption from the Draft.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 30.

WARNING TO ALIENS.

It has been ascertained that thousands of persons who have been for years exercising the right of citizenship in New-York and other cities by voting, have evaded the draft by claiming to be and swearing themselves aliens. Special instructions have therefore been issued from the War Department to Provost-Marshal Simeon Draper, United States Marshal Murray, and Superintendent of the Police Kennedy, to use their utmost diligence in detecting all persons who, by offering to vote next Tuesday, after having claimed exemption as aliens, shall prove their criminal evasion of the draft. *All such are to be arrested and held under the penalties of martial law.*

REBEL FUNDS FOR SEYMOUR'S ELECTION.

It is said that wealthy rebel sympathizers, who refused to give anything in aid of the families of the District of Columbia volunteers, here, are furnishing money to aid in the election of Horatio Seymour. It is also stated, on good authority, that W. W. Corcoran, the banker, has sent on from Europe his check for $30,000, to be used for the same purpose.

THE REBELS RETREATING.

The belief is now entertained at Gen. Sigel's headquarters that the enemy is in full retreat southward. The vicinity of Thoroughfare Gap is full of rebel stragglers.

Gen. Walker, with eleven thousand rebel troops and twelve pieces of artillery, was at Upperville on Tuesday afternoon.

THE REBELS AT PETERSBURGH.

Advices from Fortress Monroe indicate that the rebels are in force and continually increasing at Petersburgh. They are commanded by Gen. Longstreet, and are believed to be largely composed of veterans from the army of Lee, who remains with a comparatively small force at Winchester to hold the army of the Potomac in check.

GEN. DIX.

Gen. Dix was here, to-day, on business of great importance, and left this evening, to return to his command.

INTERVENTION RUMORS.

There is no new reason for the rumors of intervention current here to-day.

TREASON IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

We are informed that some employe in the War Department has forged a pass, permitting three men and a loaded wagon and team to pass our lines. The wagon is said to be loaded with quinine and other articles of especial value to the rebels. It is expected that an effort has been made to capture the party.

Later.—We have gained additional information in regard to the circumstance before mentioned of a wagon, with contraband goods, having gone through our lines, yesterday, toward Richmond. The precise facts are as follows:

The parties to the speculation are a person named Buck Bailey, who preached in one of the churches here on Sunday, and Miss Buckner, daughter of Mrs. Turner, who resides at Rectorville, Va., near Thoroughfare Gap. These parties, who are related to one of the highest officers of the Government, so worked upon his confidence as to procure his good offices in securing a pass for themselves, with which they succeeded in getting through our lines and within six miles from home before overtaken by the officers put upon their track. On being arrested, which was accomplished about 5 o'clock this morning, Miss Buckner was consigned to the charge of some females in a dwelling near by, and searched. This proceeding resulted in the discovering, in her bustle, of one hundred and seven ounces of quinine, together with a rebel mail—all intended for Richmond, and a further search at Fairfax Court-house brought to fight a letter in secret cipher, concealed in her petticoat.

Mr. Bailey and Miss Buckner have been consigned to the Old Capitol Prison, and Mrs. Turner, who is believed to be innocent, is permitted to remain in the family of her relatives.

Altogether, considering the high official character of three or four of the parties who have been unsuspectingly drawn into the affair, it is one of the most astonishing which has occurred during the rebellion.

GEN. WOOL'S DEPARTMENT.

Government can no longer disregard the representations made by the best and most undoubted friends of the Union in Baltimore and throughout Maryland, as to the serious injury being inflicted on our cause, by the eccentric generosity (to use the mildest phrase) of Gen. Wool's treatment of known and avowed Secessionists. Hundreds of the wounded Maryland rebels, from the late battles, are ostentatiously receiving all the comforts of home, from their friends in Baltimore, there appearing to be no disposition on Gen. Wool's part to prevent the freest communication between them and their friends in arms, and their return to the ranks of insurrection when sufficiently recovered; while, at the same time, an iron hand is laid on all manifestations of Union sympathy, and our truest friends are put in danger. Gen. Wool, appearing to have been entirely taken possession of by a self-constituted council of active and adroit secession managers, who fill his ear with statements to the prejudice of every loyal man; at the same time recommending to his favor and confidence, all the most notoriously malignant enemies of the Union in the State, which has chiefly the misfortune of being under his command. It was at the bidding of this council, that Col. Dixon H. Miles was retained in command at Harper's Ferry, contrary to the known wishes of the War Department and the dictates of common sense and military prudence.

JOSEPH HOLT ON GEN. M'CLELLAN.

A letter from Judge Holt to a prominent gentleman in New-York, dated last week, is now exciting much comment in military circles. The Judge uses a rapid and vigorous pen, and strongly states the convictions of a strong mind in reference to the delays which now threaten to postpone until next Spring decisive action on the part of the most important of our armies. The words of Judge Holt are weighty, and his position eminently entitles him to be regarded as a wise adviser in this crisis of our National troubles. His statements in the letter referred to, are of the most startling description, and serve as a vivid commentary on the announcement some time since made in this column, that the Secretary of War and General-in-Chief refer to the President all matters relating to the Army of the Potomac. It will be the duty of Congress on the first day of next session, to decree a full investigation of the affairs of that command, from the time our army left Washington down to the moment which shall show us the result of the "forward movement," now alleged to be in process of being made.

GEN. M'CLELLAN AND THE GOVERNMENT.

In connection with Gen. McClellan's acknowledgment to the Quartermaster and Commissary General that no delays have been imposed on the Army of the Potomac through fault of their Departments, it may be well to reiterate here again that all rumors to the effect that Gen. McClellan has been thwarted or opposed by Secretary Stanton or Secretary Chase, are not merely untrue, but are the very reverse of the fact. That Secretaries Stanton and Chase may have apprehended of the campaign of the Peninsula from an early period, what the event proved that campaign to be—a failure—and that they were, in common with the rest of the Government, amazed at Gen. McClellan's tardy obedience to the order recalling his army to the defence of Washington, is doubtless true; but since his restoration to command, by order of seniority, both these Secretaries have earnestly and heartily coöperated with him in their respective Departments to the extreme extent of their abilities—both hoping that, taught by experience, he would cut loose from those evil and ambitious advisers who have so often guided him to his own detriment and that of the country, and that he would, with this third great chance to redeem any shortcomings of his previous trials, prove all that the country had once so generously hoped him.

THE CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS.

The censorship of the Press is involved in mystery. It seems an old man of the sea, whose responsibility no official is willing to shoulder. All attempts to fasten this ill-advised prohibition are evaded with surprising dexterity; Mr. Stanton smiling benignantly at the complaining reporters, generously sympathising with the troubles inflicted upon him in his attempts to impart useful and amusing information to the people, and blandly referring him to the terrible General-in-Chief, who is represented as endowed with much the same fee-faw-fum properties as were pictured to Jack of our nursery tale in regard to the giant whom that young hero finally overthrew. "Only get Gen. Halleck's consent," says our complaisant and busy Secretary, smiling graciously over his long beard and immense bundles of papers, "only get Halleck's consent to any arrangement and you have mine at once." *Per contra*, on visiting the General-in-Chief, (supposing it possible to surmount the barriers which make that officer the veiled Mokanna of Washington,) the reporter is met, *minus* the beard and smile, with precisely the same reply inversely applied: "The affair rests entirely with the Secretary of War. I have many times called his attention to the publications in the *Star*, of which all justly complain." Thus the matter stands—the Press meantime being the shuttlecock between the battledores of these high officials.

GEN. WOOL AND THE HARPER'S FERRY SURRENDER.

Despite the guarded and evasive semi-denial put forth by Major-Gen. Wool, of the statement published in this column, to the effect that long previous to the investment of Harper's Ferry by the rebels, he had been strongly recommended by the War Department to abandon the immediate occupation of that post, and concentrate on Maryland Heights all the troops for its defence—the statement is now reaffirmed with confidence; and appeal is made to the records of the Military Commission, now about to be published, for confirmation of our original statement, in all its length and breadth. It is one of the infirmities of age, that men should be forgetful.

GEN. LEW. WALLACE.

Hon. John Covode called upon the President, today, and urged that fighting Lew. Wallace be given a command in the field. He is now guarding the rebels at Columbus, Ohio. The President knows of no reason why he should not be restored to his command.

CATCHING COWARDS.

Great numbers of persons who have been drafted in the counties of Maryland bordering on the Potomac, are fleeing into Virginia to escape the draft. This looks like jumping from the frying pan into the fire; for even if they do succeed in escaping the draft in Maryland, they will be "gathered in" by the more rigorous conscription of the rebels. Six men were captured on Monday by our flotilla as they were trying to cross the river near Britain's Bay. They were sent to the Old Capitol, from whence they will be transferred to their companies when they are organized.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

It is not true, as stated by some of your cotemporaries, that the Military Commission has closed its investigation of the Harper's Ferry affair. Gen. Halleck testified before the Commission yesterday and Gen. Wool to-day.

ACTING MILITARY GOVERNOR.

During the brief absence of Gen. Wadsworth in New-York, Major Sherburne, Assistant Adjutant-General, acts as Military Governor.

NAVAL INVENTIONS BY FOREIGNERS.

A Mons. Potier, from France, offers the Navy Department an invention for the destruction of vessels, asking therefor a compensation of $500,000. The invention is not described.

An Englishman, named John Smith, offers the same Department an invention by which "our naval forces will be enabled to retain the supremacy of the seas and harbors." This invention, like the first, is not described. Smith asks $10,000 for his secret.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR PAPER.

It is said that in consequence of the great rise in the commodity of paper, persons who have contracted to furnish the Government with supplies of that article will be compelled to throw up their contracts, and thus forfeit their bonds, unless some provision be made by Congress for their relief. The rise in the price of paper within the last few weeks has been unprecedented.

WRETCHED CONDITION OF OUR INDIAN FRONTIER DEFENCES.

The Indian Agent who arrived here yesterday from the Ponker Reservation gives anything but a flattering account of the manner in which military affairs are managed at some of the frontier forts in Nebraska and Dacotah. One of these, Fort Randal, which is situated in a most exposed position on the Upper Missouri, is not even stockaded; and the buildings containing commissary and other stores for the support of the garrison, are located at such distances from the fort as would render their capture an easy matter, in case of an attack by the savages. The troops garrisoning this fort (three companies of volunteers) have not been drilled for three months past, and, as he expresses it, "are demoralized, and no better than an armed mob." This matter demands instant attention from the Government, as these forts are the only protection for frontier settlers in case of a recommencement of Indian hostilities—a result more than probable in the Spring.

QUARTERLY AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

The Agricultural Report of the Patent Office for 1862, instead of being issued yearly, as heretofore, will hereafter be issued quarterly. The first part is now in press, and will be ready for distribution about the last of November or the beginning of December. The Agricultural Bureau is distributing large quantities of cotton-seed, and the reports coming in concerning its culture are most gratifying. Considerable quantities have been raised this season in Southern Illinois, Southern Ohio, Kentucky and Pennsylvania. The fact has been clearly demonstrated that cotton can be produced as well in the Middle States as in the South, and that the plant in the more temperate latitudes becomes hardier, and less liable to be affected by the frost.

EXAMINING SURGEONS APPOINTED.

The Commissioner of Pensions has made the following additional appointments of Examining Surgeons:

Dr. Wm. D. Burch, Manchester, N. H.
Dr. Samuel A. Fisk, Northampton, Mass.
Dr. Foster Hooper, Fall River, Mass.
Dr. W. H. Burleigh, Lawrence, Mass.
Dr. John H. Maebie, New-Bedford, Mass.
Dr. Hiram H. Atwater, Burlington, Vt.
Dr. Selim Newell, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Dr. Horace Powers, Morrisville, Vt.
Dr. John C. Hupp, Wheeling, Va.
Dr. Homer O. Hitchcock, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Dr. Erastus R. Ellis, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Dr. Elias Fisher, Richmond, Ind.
Dr. Harvey Pettibone, Crown Point, Ind.
Dr. Samuel Willey, St. Paul, Minn.
Dr. John D. Ford, Winona, Minn.
Dr. J. E. Stevenson, Kittaning, Penn.
Dr. Hugh Campbell, Uniontown, Penn.

HAND-LITTERS FOR THE ARMY.

Medical-Purveyor, Dr. Lamb, advertises proposals for furnishing the Government with five hundred hand-litters, (ambulance pattern,) with the privilege of increasing the number to one thousand, if the needs of the service require it. Five hundred are to be delivered within ten days after the award of the contract.

CONTRACTS PROPOSED BY NEW-YORKERS.

The following is a list of contracts proposed to the War Department and its several Bureaux, by citizens of New-York, within the past week:

B. F. Nichols proposes to furnish Enfield rifle muskets. Price not mentioned.

Ferdinand Hoffman offers 26,000 Prussian muskets, at $10 each; 24,000 Belgian muskets, at the same price, cash; and 10,000 Enfield rifle muskets, at $20 each.

John Hoey offers 10,000 Prussian muskets, at $6 each.

George L. Schuyler, offers to furnish 30,000 Austrian rifles, at 70 francs each.

C. S. Storms proposes to furnish 100,000 sets infantry accoutrements. Terms not stated.

R. W. Edmonds offers 2,500 Lindner's carbines, at $20 each.

J. C. Angell offers 2,500 Lindner's carbines, at $12 each.

Naylor & Co. propose to furnish 200,000 long Enfield rifles, delivered in New-York at the rate of 7,000 per week, at $17 50 each.

THE FORTIFICATIONS AROUND WASHINGTON.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, Oct. 25, 1862.

Special Order, No. 312.—A Commission will assemble in the City of Washington, the 29th day of October, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M., to examine and report upon the plan of the present forts, and efficiency of the present system of defences for the city.

The Commission will consist of Major-Gen. N. P. Banks, commanding troops in Washington; Brig.-Gen. J. G. Totten, Chief Engineer, U. S. A.; Brig.-Gen. M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.; Brig.-Gen. W. F. Barry, Inspector-General of Artillery, U. S. A.; Brig.-Gen. J. G. Barnard, Chief Engineer Defences of Washington; Brig.-Gen. G. W. Cullum, Chief of Staff, Headquarters of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed) L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 30.

CITIZENSHIP CONFERRED FOR SERVICE.

Capt. Edward Venuli and Lieut. Juan Juiz y Castillo, late of the Thirty-seventh New-York Regiment, have been naturalized, through the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia. These are believed to be the first cases under the recent law conferring full citizenship for one year's faithful services in the army.

GEN. LEW. WALLACE.

Major-Gen. Lew. Wallace has been assigned to duty in the Department of the Tennessee.

APPOINTED ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

David Davis, of Illinois, has been appointed by President Lincoln, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He is assigned to the Sixth Judicial District.

REBEL PRISONERS.

A number of rebel prisoners left the Old Capitol today for the South.

A MULE CONTRACT AWARDED.

Contracts for furnishing 2,000 mules to the Quartermaster's Department were awarded to-day, the prices ranging from $97 to $98 each.

A SMUGGLAR ARRESTED.

A man from Baltimore was arrested by the Provost-Guard to-day, having in his possession a quantity of quinine, opium and morphine, supposed to be intended for the South. He was committed to the Old Capitol.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut.-Commander Rhind and Lieut. Wm. Forbest have been ordered to the *Keokuk*.

Lieut.-Commander Hopkins to the *Wissahickon*.

Lieut.-Commander Greene to the *Sangamon*.

Acting Volunteer Lieut. Wm. Flye has been ordered to the command of the steamer *Louisiana*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon T. W. Meckley has been ordered to the *Monitor*.

CIRCULAR FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The following circular has been issued from the Adjutant-General's Office:

Numerous applications are addressed to this office, relative to the service of deceased soldiers and officers. Fraudulent claims have been facilitated by information procured from the public offices; and to guard against such impositions, and secure the rights of discharged soldiers or heirs of deceased soldiers, no information as to the service, discharge or death of deceased officers or soldiers will be furnished, except to those who shall show themselves entitled to it. Hence, in applications for information where it can be used as a basis of claim against the Government, or to the prejudice of innocent persons, the following conditions must be complied with:

First—The identity of the soldier must be proved.

Second—Heirs and representatives must show that they are such. In these cases the proof may be by affidavits from credible and disinterested persons, certified to be such by an acting Justice or notary, whose official character should also be made to appear.

Third—When an agent acts, he must produce his authority in each individual case, coupled with proof of that of the party who empowers him, in the manner above indicated.

Fourth—Where the object is to obtain pay or allowances, the application must be made to the officer of the Government, under whose direction payment would be made. When this officer is satisfied of the right of the claimant, he will call on the Adjutant-General for any information necessary to perfect the claim, which, if found on the records, will be furnished by him, but not to the party concerned.

Fifth—Where the affidavits or other evidence proceed from a foreign country, the official character of the magistrate, or acting officer before whom they are taken, must be verified by a minister or consul of the United States resident in the country where such evidence originates, the verification to be, in all cases under the hand and official seal of such minister or consul.

Sixth—Applications for certificates under the seal of the War Department, to be used in foreign countries, will only be entertained when coming from the highest representative of the foreign country through the Department of State. All the facts connected with the subject of inquiry should be communicated, particularly the full name, rank, regiment and company of the soldier, when and where he was last heard from, and the names of the officers under whom he served.

(Signed) L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to containing the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, the Seventh of the interesting series of Mr. Hurlbert's Letters, "Fifteen Months at the South," will be found in this morning's issue. All official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, will be found in the Semi-Weekly Times. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Cold Weather Gaiters.—Ladies are reminded that good, comfortable and substantial Boots are sold at Cantrell's, No. 813 Broadway, at extremely low prices. Ask for the winter Balmorals. They are very neat in appearance, and are the cheapest article of the kind for health and comfort. CANTRELL'S store is between 11th and 12th-sts.

Supporters.—MARSH BROS. SPRING SUPPORTERS—something new. Call and see Marsh's Elastic Supporter, Ladies' Shoulder Braces and Silk Elastic Stockings, corner of Broadway and Ann-st., under Barnum's. A lady attends ladies.

"A Cold in the Head," Who has It?
The universally acknowledged remedy is
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
Sold by all first-class druggists.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Ribbons, Velvets, etc.
Closing out sale, at reduced prices.
BLUXOME'S,
No. 1,117 BROADWAY, corner of 25th-st.

Lady Readers of The Times, if you wish handsome Gaiter Boots, Balmorals, India Rubbers, &c., for yourselves and families, good articles at moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Trusses—Rupture and Varicocele Cured.—Dr. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Truss; waterproof; used in bathing; cleanly and indestructible. Office, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH BRO'S. Radical Cure Truss Office, corner of Broadway and Ann-st., under Barnum's. Silk elastic stockings. London supporters, suspensory bandages, and shoulder braces. A lady attends ladies.

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures of every description will be found at the great manufacturing depot, No. 579 Broadway. Wholesale dealers particularly invited to call and examine stock. WARNER, PECK & CO.

White's Superb Styles of Dress and Soft HATS have won universal admiration. The evidence thereof is seen in the crowd that throng No. 216 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Brown—Wesley.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Tuesday, Oct. 28, by Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, D. D., Edward S. Brown and Joanna Caroline, daughter of Edward B. Wesley, Esq., all of this City.

Rhoades—Wheelwright.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 29, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, John Hansen Rhoades and Annie, daughter of B. F. Wheelwright, all of this City.

Thompson—Sheldon.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 28, by Rev. Dr. Lathrop, Joseph H. Thompson to Maggie M., daughter of Smith Sheldon, all of this City.

Weeks—Stevens.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 30, at the Church of Holy Trinity, by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, Horace S. Weeks, of Milwaukee, to Louise, daughter of Horatio Stevens, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DIED.

Bogardus.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 29, of diphtheria, De Witt, son of Abraham and Emeline Bogardus, aged 2 years, 5 months and 4 days.

Funeral on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 45 West 29th-st. The remains will be taken to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

Burns.—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Thursday, Oct. 30, of congestion of the liver, Eliza T., wife of Thomas C. Burns, aged 31 years and 10 months.

Her remains will leave Tompkinsville for interment in Greenwood Cemetery, at 1 o'clock P. M. this day, (Friday,) the 31st inst. The relatives and friends of the family, the members of John D. Willard Lodge of F. and A. Masons, also the members of Eureka Lodge No. 177, of I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

Burdett.—At Fort Lee, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 30, of diphtheria, Mary Eleanor, wife of Peter Burdett, and eldest daughter of Geo. G. Smith, of this City, aged 29 years.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, at Fort Lee, on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 1½ P. M. The steamboat *Thomas E. Hulse* leaves foot of Spring-st. at 11 A. M.; returning, leaves Fort Lee at 3½ P. M.

Champlin.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 29, of consumption, Eliza Augusta, daughter of the late John Champlin, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 40 Jane-st., on Friday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Clark.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Oct. 28, of hemorrhage of the lungs, Seraphene L., wife of Lieut. Gilbert S. Clark, and daughter of John Shaddle, aged 37 years, 7 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, No. 216 Bay-st., Jersey City, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

Dodge.—At Port Jervis, Orange County, on Sunday, Oct. 26, Mrs. Elizabeth Dodge, wife of the late Benjamin Dodge, aged 72 years and 5 months.

Dykeman.—At Palatine Bridge, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 29, after a lingering and painful illness, P. H. Dykeman, Esq., formerly of Rochester, this State, in the 48th year of his age.

Funeral at his late residence, on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Follett.—On Saturday, Oct. 11, at his residence, in Sandusky City, Ohio, Foster M. Follett, in the 62d year of his age.

Greene.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 30, Walter Cutler Greene, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, J. W. Greene, Jr., No. 48 Pierrepont-st., this day, (Friday,) at 2½ o'clock.

Hicks.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 30, Mary U., widow of the late Robert Hicks.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

Horton.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 29, Susan Horton, in the 74th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 234 West 34th-st.

Johnston.—At Newburgh, on Thursday morning, Oct. 30, Hannah M., daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Johnston, of that place.

Friends and acquaintances of the deceased are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 245 Liberty-st.

☞ Richmond (Va.) papers please copy.

Massey.—In this City, at the residence of her son-in-law, John J. Banmer, No. 270 East Broadway, Mrs. Laney Massey, in the 80th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Ogden.—Lost off Cape Horn, from the wreck of the ship *Reporter*, Aug. 17, N. G. Ogden, eldest son of Caroline and the late N. G. Ogden, of Brooklyn, aged 21 years.

Prine.—On Thursday, Oct. 30, Joseph E., son of Cornelius and Eliza Prine, of Staten Island, aged 4 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, Staten Island, on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Purdy.—At East Morrisania, on Wednesday, Oct. 29, after a short and painful illness, Julia Ann Dever, wife of Henry Purdy.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Ann's Church, Morrisania, corner of St. Ann's-av. and 138th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

Ruthven.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 28, after a lingering illness, Clementina Ruthven, daughter of the late James Ruthven, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 144 West 23d-st., on Friday, Oct. 31, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Strang.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 30, Maria Louisa, only daughter of James R. and Helena Maria Strang, aged 7 months.

Funeral this afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from No. 382 West 43d-st.

Vincent.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Sunday, Oct. 26, Willie H. Vincent, widow of the late Nicholas Vincent, aged 82 years.

☞ Stonington, Conn., papers please copy.

West.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 29, James West.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Engine Company No. 17, with the Fire Department generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Viner L. Cornell, No. 38 Attorney-st., at 1½ o'clock this day, (Friday,) the 31st inst.

Whelan.—On Sunday, Oct. 26, Lieut. William Whelan, of First Regiment, New-York Mounted Rifles, from wounds received at Blackwater, Va.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also of his brother, Major James Whelan, and army officers now in the City, and the members of Lafayette Engine Company No. 19, and the Fire Department in general, are most respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 93 Attorney-st.

Wood.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 30, Florence, daughter of Thomas and Sarah B. Wood, aged 13 months and 11 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 515.—Oct. 30, 1862.
21, 27, 34, 57, 61, 46, 2, 38, 4, 43, 18, 39, 65.
Kentucky, Class 516.—Oct. 30, 1862.
15, 64, 4, 23, 63, 50, 19, 71, 54, 26, 34, 45, 39.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

Delaware, Extra Class 463.—Oct. 30, 1862.
NOT RECEIVED.
Delaware State Lottery, Class 359.—Oct. 30, 1862.
NOT RECEIVED.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

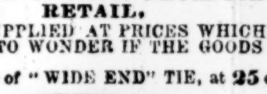
GAS FIXTURES.
STEPHEN PHILBIN'S GAS FIXTURE WAREROOMS, No. 707 Broadway, connecting with Plumbing Establishment, No. 331 4th-st. Branch Store, No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
NEW STYLES OF GAS FIXTURES,
FRENCH BRONZES, &c.
KEROSENE LAMPS, &c., offered at very reduced prices. Selling of present stock below cost to make room for new designs.

S.-T.-1860-X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
Exhausted Nature's great restorer. A delightful beverage and active tonic. Composed of pure St. Croix Rum, roots and herbs. It invigorates the body, without stimulating the brain. It destroys acidity of the stomach, creates an appetite, and strengthens the system. It is a certain cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Liver Complaint, and Nervous Headache, and prevents Miasmatic disease from change of diet, water, &c. It can be used at all times of day by old or young, and is particularly recommended to weak and delicate persons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

TO BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.
Just published by order of the
BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE.
Washington, D. C.,
THE TAX BOOK.
Which all Brewers are required to keep, under the new Excise Law.
Copyright secured.
Price $5—sent free by express upon receipt of the price.
The trade supplied.
PHILP & SOLOMONS, Publishers,
Washington, D. C.
For sale in New-York by
B. & P. LAWRENCE,
Wholesale Stationers, No. 78 John-st.

"BOOKS BOUGHT."
Books and engravings bought in any quantity. Whole libraries purchased for cash. Constantly on hand and for sale cheap, a large collection of books and engravings.
JOHN PYNE, No. 109 Nassau-st.

GREAT SALE OF RICH NECK-TIES, AT RETAIL.
DEALERS SUPPLIED AT PRICES WHICH WILL CAUSE THEM TO WONDER IF THE GOODS WERE NOT STOLEN.
The New Style of "WIDE END" TIE, at 25 cents.


Elegant Wide End TIES. At 50 cents.
Splendid Wide End TIES. At 65 cents.

The above are the richest and most expensive Ties ever imported, SAME AS ARE NOW SELLING IN ALL REGULAR RETAIL STORES AT 75 CENTS TO $1 50 EACH.
Also, an immense stock of Black and Fancy Ties, at just HALF THE USUAL PRICES, viz.:
25 cent Ties at......15 cents. | 75 cent Ties......at 35 cents.
50 cent Ties at......25 cents. | $1 Ties at..........50 cents.
SCARFS in endless variety, at corresponding rates.
Men's and Boys' best quality fine Linen
COLLARS
at $1 40 per Dozen, warranted to be the same as are sold everywhere else at $2 50 and $3. Also, closing out a large lot, of superior quality and make, of fine DRESS SHIRTS, without any reference to the price of Cotton or Linen, viz.: A good Shirt at $1; the best at $2. Linen Handkerchiefs, Under Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, &c., at prices before unknown on Broadway.
J. H. BLAKE & Co., 379 BROADWAY, cor. White-st.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
New-York, Oct. 30, 1862.
Mr. M. W. King—*Dear Sir*: Your Patent Reclining Wheel Chair, which I purchased from you a year since for the benefit of my invalid wife, worked to a charm. It has carried my wife many a mile when she was too weak to be lifted into a carriage, and to undergo its jolting. She is now fast recovering at the Round Hill Water Cure, at Northampton, Mass., but even there the Reclining Chair is her companion and comforter. It commands alike the admiration and astonishment of all who see it, including your grateful and obedient servant,
P. T. BARNUM.
M. W. King, Chairs for Invalids, No. 70 East Broadway.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE GUNS,
Rifles, pistols, revolvers of all kinds, bowie knives, pocket cutlery, percussion caps, wadding, swords, sashes, belts, and military goods of every description, for sale at lowest market rates, by
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
No. 187 Broadway.

$100,000 WORTH OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE AT COST.
JOHN MEEKS & SON,
Nos. 333 and 335 4th-st.,
Northwest corner of Broadway,
Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 70 years.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

NOTICE.—FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 165 pieces......$29 00
Fancy gilt and colored dinner sets......34 00
Fancy gilt and colored tea sets, 44 pieces $6 50 and upward.
Fine English tea sets, 44 pieces......$2 50
Fine English dinner sets, 165 pieces......19 00
Fine English toilet sets, 9 pieces......1 90
Fancy vases 25 cents per pair, and upward.
One entire stock—China, Glass, Iron-stone, Cutlery, Plated Ware—at corresponding prices, marked in plain figures.
Gas fixtures, as usual, manufactured in every variety.
J. & T. DONALDSON, Bleecker-st.,
One block west of Broadway.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, LIVER COMPLAINTS, and Debility cured by DR. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP. 50 cents. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st.
MORE TESTIMONY.
Liberty, N. Y., May 10, 1862.
Dr. Tobias—Dear Sir:
I was cured of a cough of long standing, and a violent cold with inflammation of the lungs, by Dr. Tobias' Life Syrup. I have suffered much, and used many medicines for Pulmonary Complaints, but never found its equal.
BETSEY HILL.
☞ $1,000 will be paid if the above is not true.

SEASONS.—I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department, not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

Office of the Adams Express Company,
No. 59 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 27, 1862.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY ARE again in communication with Lexington, Danville, and Bowling Green, Kentucky.
All descriptions of merchandise transported, except that considered contraband by the United States authorities.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS AND MATTING at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery; also, Table and Piano Covers, Druggets, 4 yards wide, Shades, Mats, Rugs at reasonable prices; all goods are guaranteed. Be particular and look for HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN UNION MASS MEETING.

IN AND AROUND THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!

The people of Kings County are invited to attend a Grand Union Mass Meeting, to be held in and around the Brooklyn Academy of Music on FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 31, AT 7½ O'CLOCK, to ratify and sustain the Republican Union nominations, WADSWORTH AND TREMAIN, and others on the State, County and City tickets.

Let the true friends of Union and Liberty come manfully up to the support of our glorious principles and standard bearers.

Hon. Lyman Tremain, Hon. D. S. Dickinson, Hon. James Wadsworth, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Hon. David Dudley Field, Hon. James Humphrey, Hon. Wm. Wall, John Winslow, Esq., William Burleigh, Esq., Col. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, H. B. Stanton, Esq., John R. Porter, Esq., and others, are expected to address the meeting.

Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN will reply to Hon. Horatio Seymour's speech recently delivered at the same place.

By order of Joint Committee,
WM. COIT,
D. C. WINSLOW,
WM. HUNT,
J. J. ANDERSON,
C. T. WEMPLE,
Executive Committee of Kings Co. Com.
CHARLES W. GODARD,
Chairman Kings Co. General Committee.
John N. Stearns, } Secretaries.
Wm. H. Hubbell, }

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Conrad Gulston,
John Cashow,
A. B. Lindsay,
George J. Hardy,
Joseph Reeves,
John Ellard,
L. W. Murray,
Henry Hill,
Wm. H. Waling,
Rufus R. Belknap,
A. H. Gale,
John M. Phelps,
Wm. M. Thomas,
C. H. Kimball,
H. V. Vandevater,
A. B. Doxer,
Walter Kelsey,
Morris H. Roberts,
Wm. H. Hubbell,
Benj. W. Wilson,
A. G. Paige,
Geo. B. McGrath,
John W. Allen,
C. C. Talbot,
Samuel Taylor,
Edward Rober,
Anthony Walter,
A. M. Bliss,
John N. Stearns,
C. R. Atwater,
Robert Currie,
Frank Dallon,
Wm. Tindall,
Charles R. Miller.

JOSEPH REEVES, Grand Marshall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1862.

RALLY ALL!

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN

Will speak on

ENGLAND'S SHAME,

IRELAND'S OPPRESSION

AND

AMERICA'S PROGRESS.

Illustrated by personal experiences, reminiscences, anecdotes, figures, statistics and FACTS.

Mr. TRAIN will also give, if the audience desire it, a

DASH AT POLITICS,

And his experiences in the State of Massachusetts.

Admission to parquet, balcony and boxes, 50 cents. Seats can be secured at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and the Academy, on Thursday and Friday. All other parts of the house, 25 cents.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

KINGS COUNTY.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
JAMES S. WADSWORTH.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
LYMAN TREMAIN.
For Canal Commissioner,
OLIVER LADUE.
For State Prison Inspector,
ANDREAS WILLMAN.
For Clerk of Court of Appeals,
CHARLES HUGHES.
For Congress, Second District,
WILLIAM WALL.
For Congress, Third District,
JAMES HUMPHREY.
For Surrogate,
PETER W. OSTRANDER.
For District Attorney,
JOHN WINSLOW.
For County Treasurer,
JOHN L. SPADER.
For Coroner,
DR. PHILIP WEISMANDEL,
For Superintendents of the Poor,
HENRY E. RIPLEY,
WALTER KELSEY.
For Justice of Court of Sessions,
WILLIAM H. HOYT.
For Tax Commissioner,
FREDERICK SCHOLES.
For Collector of Taxes and Assessments,
CHARLES H. KIMBALL.
For Controller,
THOMAS COTREL.
For Auditor,
ARCHIBALD M. BLISS.
For City Treasurer,
EDWARD A. LAMBERT.

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.
First District,
PHILIP S. CROOKE.
Second District,
HENRY A. BOWEN.
Third District,
WILLIAM M. THOMAS.
Fourth District,
PETER GRAHAM.
Fifth District,
CHARLES L. BENEDICT.
Sixth District,
SAMUEL T. MADDOX.
Seventh District,
EDGAR McMULLEN.

MASS MEETING.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Comprising 9th, 15th and 16th Wards.

The Electors of the Sixth Congressional District are invited to meet at

PALACE GARDEN,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 31,
To ratify the Nomination
of
FREDERICK A. CONKLING
For Representative in Congress.

The meeting will be addressed by
Hon. Abram Wakeman,
Hon. E. Delafield Smith,
Silas B. Dutcher, Esq.
Philip Frankenheimer, Esq.
Hon. Welcome R. Beebe,
Hon. Chas. S. Spencer,
Hon. David R. Jaques,
James A. Briggs, Esq.,
Joseph Hoxie, Esq.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

Ninth Ward—James W. Booth, Asa Butman, John W. Brister, George F. Merklee, James W. Farr, Alonzo Bliss, Sinclair Tousey.

Fifteenth Ward—Charles A. Dana, Henry T. Cleveland, Marshall B. Blake, Erastus C. Benedict, G. W. Clarke, Jireh Bull, Wm. M. Blakeman.

Sixteenth Ward—Hugh Gardner, John Lindsay, Saml. B. H. Vance, William H. Bull, Alexander McLeod, David R. Jaques, George Ross.

SINCLAIR TOUSEY, President.
Alexander McLeod, Secretary.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

IXth, XVth and XVIth Wards.
REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATION
FOR CONGRESS,
FREDERICK A. CONKLING.
NOMINATING CONVENTION.

Ninth Ward.	Fifteenth Ward.	Sixteenth Ward.
James W. Booth,	Charles A. Dana,	Hugh Gardner,
Asa Butman,	H. T. Cleveland,	John Lindsay,
John W. Brister,	Marshall B. Blake,	Sam. B. H. Vance,
Geo. F. Merklee,	Eras. C. Benedict,	Wm. H. Bull,
James W. Farr,	G. W. Clarke,	Alex. McLeod,
Alonzo Bliss,	Jireh Bull,	David R. Jaques,
Sinclair Tousey,	Wm. N. Blakeman,	George Ross.

SINCLAIR TOUSEY, President.
Alexander McLeod, Secretary.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—12TH WARD.

THE TWELFTH WARD WADSWORTH UNION CLUB will meet on SATURDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Mills' Hall, corner of 156th-st. and 10th-av. Hon. Abram Wakeman, Colvin Robinson, Esq., of Florida, Rev. Mr. Aughey, of Tennessee; L. M. Fulter, Esq., and Addison Sandford, Esq., are expected to address the meeting.

NELSON CRAWFORD, President.
William E. Paror, Secretary.

FOR CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT.

6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 18th Wards

of Brooklyn, and the county towns of Kings County.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.

WILLIAM WALL.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

VIIth, Xth, XIIIth AND XIVth WARDS.
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION,
For Congress—JOHN DUFFY.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

IXth, XVth, and XVIth WARDS.

PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATE.

FOR CONGRESS,

ORISON BLUNT.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS.

UNION

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

For Congress,

JOHN W. CHANLER.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

(XIth and XVIIth Wards.)
THE PEOPLE'S AND UNION CANDIDATE
FOR CONGRESS,
HENRY A. BURR,
President of the Board of Trustees of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.

UNION WAR CANDIDATE

For Congress
ELLIOT C. COWDIN,

Nominated unanimously by the Republican and Union Convention of the Eighth Congressional District, comprising the XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards, held Oct. 14, 1862.

JAMES OWENS, Chairman.
John Waite, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

RALLY FOR THE UNION!

DEMOCRATS RALLY IN ALL YOUR STRENGTH.

THE KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CLUB
WILL HOLD ANOTHER
MASS MEETING
ON
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 1,
AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
AT THE BROOKLYN ATHENEUM,
AND IN THE OPEN AIR,
Corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts.

The following distinguished gentlemen are engaged and will POSITIVELY address the meeting:

Hon. Sam. S. Cox, of Ohio.
Hon. Theo. E. Tomlinson.
Hon. James Brooks.
Hon. Henry C. Murphy.
Hon. S. D. Morris.
Hon. Martin Kalbfleisch.
Hon. E. O. Perrin.
Hon. Moses F. Odell.
J. L. Douglass, Esq.
C. H. Brackett, Esq.
Jasper W. Gilbert, Esq.
A. McCue, Esq.

ALL DEMOCRATIC AND CONSERVATIVE CLUBS ARE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

W. M. Parks,
Cornelius J. Sprague,
Thos. Walker,
David M. Chauncey,
J. L. Douglass,
Geo. J. Sanger,
Andrew R. Culver.

JAS. H. BRUNDAGE, President.
John Linsey, } Secretaries.
John White, }

GRAND MASS MEETING.

The citizens of the Fifth Ward, favorable to the election of the State ticket headed by Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH for Governor, and who are opposed to Ben. Wood for Congress, are invited to meet in mass, on Franklin-square, corner of West Broadway and Franklin-street, THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Oct. 31, at 7½ o'clock.

Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS,
Hon. CHAS. S. SPENCER,
Gen. RICHARD BUSTEED,
WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq.,
ETHAN ALLEN, Esq.,
FRANK W. SHEPHERD, Esq.,

And others have been invited to address the meeting.

JOSEPH B. TAYLOR, } Committee
A. J. PLUMB, } of
LUTHER HORTON, } Arrangements.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

At the People's Union Convention, held at Rank's Hotel, on Thursday evening, Oct. 30, 1862, the following resolutions were offered by Jno. N. Gallagher, delegate from the Seventh Ward, and were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That at this unparalleled state of events, it behooves us as lovers of our country, without regard to the many political issues before the people, save the grand issue of country or no country, to know well the merits of him whom we place in nomination for Congress.

Resolved, That deeming the gallant soldier of the Sixty-ninth, he who was nobly battling for his country while his opponent was hatching treason and living in luxuriant ease at home, as a worthy standard-bearer of the people in this the struggle of our country for nationality, and believing that he fully meets the requirements of that Jeffersonian precept, "he is honest, he is capable, he is true to the Constitution;" therefore,

Resolved, That Capt. JNO. DUFFY be and is hereby declared the People's candidate for Congress in this the Fifth Congressional District.

WM. H. McKINNEY, President.
John N. Gallagher, Secretary.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

A GRAND MASS MEETING
OF THE PEOPLE OF ALL PARTIES
Will be held at the junction of East Broadway and Grand-st., on
FRIDAY EVENING, 31st inst.,
At 7½ o'clock,
To ratify the nominations and indorsements of
CAPT. JOHN DUFFY,
as candidate for Congress.
HENRY P. WEST,
Chairman Jeffersonian Democratic Convention.
ARCHIBALD HALL,
Chairman Republican Union Convention.
WILLIAM H. McKINNEY,
Chairman People's Union Convention.

TWELFTH WARD—SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

For Assembly,
ISAAC B. BATCHELOR,
INDEPENDENT UNION CANDIDATE.
Nominated by the People's Union Convention.
Indorsed by the Union Republican Convention.
Indorsed by the Constitutional Union Convention.
Approved by all independent Democrats who object to being sold or traded without their consent.

TWENTIETH WARD RALLY FOR THE UNION.

The People's Union Association of the XXth Ward will hold a grand rally for the Union at Continental Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at 8 o'clock.

Speakers—Brig.-Gen. William K. Strong, Brig.-Gen. Richard Busteed, Hon. Thomas Jones, Jr., Hon. David Dudley Field, Hon. Wm. E. Robinson, Hon. Abraham J. Dittinhoeffer.

RALLY ONCE MORE FOR THE OLD FLAG.
WM. N. SEYMOUR, President.
Adolph C. Raw, Secretary.

WADSWORTH AND TREMAIN.

FOR CONGRESS:
FREDERICK A. CONKLING.

The Ninth Ward Wadsworth and Tremain Club will meet THIS EVENING (Friday) at 7½ o'clock at the Bleecker Building, to proceed to the ratification meeting at Palace Garden, in favor of FREDERICK A. CONKLING, for Congress. All Republicans and Union men of the Ward are invited.

A band of music will accompany the Club.

Dr. S. A. HALL, President.
N. D. Thayer, } Secretaries.
E. W. Jaques, }

BROOKLYN

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.
FOR ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
Fourth and Tenth Wards,
WILLIAM M. THOMAS.
TENTH WARD,
FOR ALDERMAN,
J. OAKLEY NODYNE.
FOR SUPERVISOR,
WILLIAM H. HAZZARD.
FOR CONSTABLE,
CHARLES J. SPAULDING.

PEOPLE'S UNION.

STATE AND COUNTY NOMINATIONS.
For Governor,
JAMES S. WADSWORTH.
For Surrogate,
DAVID R. JACQUES.
For Supervisor,
ABRAM M. BININGER.

REPUBLICAN AND UNION CANDIDATE.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th Election Districts of Ninth Ward.
4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 10th Election Districts of Fifteenth Ward.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
THOMAS E. STEWART.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

RICHMOND, QUEENS AND SUFFOLK COUNTIES.

PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATE
FOR CONGRESS,
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.

REGULAR

DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards.
FOR CONGRESS ......JOHN DUFFY.

FOR CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT,

Composing the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards, of the City of Brooklyn,
JAMES HUMPHREY.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.

Fourteenth Assembly District—Eighteenth Ward.
FOR THE ASSEMBLY,
PHILIP FRANKENHEIMER.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards.
CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATION
FOR CONGRESS,
ELI P. NORTON.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.

FIFTH DISTRICT, IXth AND XIth WARDS.
FOR THE ASSEMBLY,
CHARLES L. BENEDICT.

UNION AND REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

For Surrogate,
GABRIEL VAN COTT.

MILITARY.

"IRONSIDES" REGIMENT.

New-York, Oct. 8, 1862.

The undersigned, convinced of the importance and necessity of prompt and energetic action with reference to the speedy completion of the military organization known as the IRONSIDES REGIMENT, under the command of Col. MARK HOYT, have accepted an invitation to act as a Committee of Citizens, to further the interests of said regiment, and will be happy to receive such coöperation as their fellow-citizens may feel willing to extend. Contributions of money toward a BOUNTY FUND, or for regimental purposes, will be gladly received and duly acknowledged, by

MATTHEW ARMSTRONG, Jr., Esq.,
Treasurer, No. 19 Ferry-street.
M. ARMSTRONG & SON,
YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO.,
HOYT BROTHERS,
ANDREWS, GIBBONS & CO.,
C. H. MARSHALL,
L. B. WEYMAN,
BENEDICT, HALL & CO.

"IRONSIDES."

LARGE EXTRA BOUNTY.

Good Men yet received to fill up

COMPANY A.

JOSEPH B. STEPHENSON, Second Lieut.,

Late of Seventh Regiment, N. G.

No. 47 East 27th-st.

ALL PERSONS JOINING COMPANY G, Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, at 8 o'clock, at their Armory, Jefferson Market, (entrance on Greenwich-av.,) will be exempted from draft. None but respectable citizens accepted.
HENRY MAGRATH, Captain.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, in a private family, who understands her business in all its branches, both in French and English cooking, soups, meats, game, jellies, creams and cakes, bread, &c.; has the best of City references; can be well recommended as to capability and character. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 142 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; soups, meats, game, pastry, bread, cake, jellies, blanc mange, desserts of various kinds, &c.; would assist with washing; a good home required. Can be seen at No. 125 29th-st., near 7th-av., Friday.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person in a first-class family; understands cooking in all its branches; boning, larding, creams, ices, jellies; can get up dinner parties in the nicest style; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 274 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as good cook; would assist with washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; is neat in her kitchen; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A Protestant American woman, as cook in a private family, who understands all branches of cooking, soups, games, jellies, ice-creams and desserts of all kinds; best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 305 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted by a young woman to cook, wash and iron, who has been accustomed to kitchenwork for the last seven years, or would take a laundress' place; can do up linen in the best style. Apply at No. 101 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., basement, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a young woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; has best of reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Call at No. 244 West 26th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a place as cook, washer and ironer; is both neat and tidy in her habits; can give best of City reference; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 1,144 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or will do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; she is neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady place; has good City reference. Call at No. 86 6th-av., near Waverley-place, front room, up stairs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City references from her present employer. Can be seen until engaged at No. 139 Macdougal-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation to cook, wash and iron, who perfectly understands her business; is a good bread and biscuit baker; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 213 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., top floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl a situation to cook, wash and iron in a respectable family; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 508 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference; a private family preferred. Apply at No. 161 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, in a private family; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 33 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business in English and American cooking. The best City references will be given. Call at No. 107 13th-st., between the 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German girl a situation as cook, washer and ironer; the best of City references can be given. Apply at No. 62 West 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference can be given; country preferred. Apply for two days at No. 206 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COMPETENT cook; one who understands meats, soups, and game of all kinds; also understands jellies, pastry, and is a good baker of bread; can give the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 387 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, to do plain cooking, or to do the general housework of a small family, in this City; can produce good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 496 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., room No. 16.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD plain cook, by a young woman who understands English and American cooking. Call or address No. 124 3d-av., in the store. Can be seen for two days; has the best of City references.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman; is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; can get the best of references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXperienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 88 East 29th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman, in a private family, restaurant or boarding-house; understands French and English cooking. Good City reference. Apply at No. 68 6th-av., in the candy store, between 9th and 10th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman, in a private family, who has lived in some of the first families in the City; thoroughly understands her business. Apply at her present situation, No. 23 Waverley-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call for two days at No. 167 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, in a private family as above; has four years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 218 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS PROfessed cook, in a private family, perfectly understands her business; best City reference. Apply at No. 70 West 24th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS cook wishes a situation; she understands all kinds of cooking and baking, and is willing to assist in washing. Call, for two days, at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Best of City reference.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—A SITUation wanted by a professed meat and pastry cook, ice cream and jellies; no objection to a respectable boarding-house; reference if required. Call at No. 209 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation, by a respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; understands all kinds of family sewing, and is willing to assist in the housekeeping; she is fully competent to take charge of an infant, and teaching children their lessons; family boarding in a hotel preferred; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, still engaged, at No. 94 West 24th-st., first floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable girl to take care of children and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference; has lived six years in her last place. Inquire at No. 224 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Scotch Protestant nurse; she is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth, and has had long experience. The best of City reference as to character and capability. Apply, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as nurse; is competent to take care of children; has six years' reference. Apply at No. 126 26th-st., corner 3d-av., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—A VERY RESPECTABLE woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit, if required; can teach reading, writing and arithmetic; has the best of reference. Call at No. 290 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts., for three days.

AS NURSE OR COOK.—WANTED, BY A REspectable woman, a situation; is fully capable of taking care of children, or would go as plain cook in some small respectable family. Can be seen for two days at No. 19 West 22d-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN American woman, a situation as infant's nurse; she is competent to bring it up by the hand; she is also a good sewer; or would take care of two grown children; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 11 Bank-st.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARried woman wishes a situation as wet nurse at her residence, having her own baby living. Inquire at No. 5 Centre Market-place, first floor.

AS NURSERY MAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation in a private family, for a respectable young Protestant girl, as nursery maid, or to assist in any kind of light work. Refers to present employer, No. 133 Madison-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a Protestant young woman, as first-class laundress; she understands her business in all its branches; the best of recommendations can be had from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a highly respectable and well recommended girl, as laundress; knows her business in all its branches; also, fluting, crimping; would be willing to do chamberwork and washing. No objection to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman a situation as laundress or to do chamberwork and fine washing in a private family; has got the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 98 East 12th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a first-class laundress, with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 168 3d-av., for two days.

A GERMAN LADY WISHES TO MEET with a lady or family as a companion; no objection to travel; she is fond of children, and would like to teach in own language. Address E. S., Box 103 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as regular seamstress; makes shirts; all styles of family sewing; quick at the needle; makes children's clothes, ladies plain dresses in style, flouncing and finishing. Wages $8 a month—$3 a week. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business; can do French fluting; or would take a situation as waitress; can produce good City reference. Can be seen at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing, or would take the entire charge of one child. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 139 Macdougal-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and fine washing; is capable of filling either of the situations; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 417 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; can do plain sewing; good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 Spring-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and sewing, or as waitress, in a private family; would assist to take care of children; can do up ladies' fine washing; has the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; ring the bell.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing in style, or as laundress and chambermaid; wages $8; or as cook and do up the shirts neatly; is a most excellent baker. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A very respectable girl wants a situation in a private family, as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress; three years' City reference will be given. Apply for two days at No. 132 West 15th-st., 1st floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as waitress alone; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 412 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; would wait on a lady or children if required; can produce the best City reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 16, between 29th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable English Protestant girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or general housework, in a small private family. Can be seen for two days, at No. 75 West 23d-st., corner of 6th-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or chambermaid and nurse; is kind to children; five years' City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 154 West 39th-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as waitress; has the most respectable City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years. Call at No. 3 7th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.; can be seen for 2 days; ring the bell.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; or would do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 120 East 20th-st., first door from 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a respectable young girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call at her present employers No. 7 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable English girl as chambermaid or waitress; is competent of taking care of children. The best of City reference. Call at No. 270 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, in the capacity of chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 73 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would be willing to assist in the washing or ironing; has the best of City reference. Call till suited at No. 262 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 116 Thompson-st., near Prince.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 201 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A German Protestant girl desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; has no objection to do general housework. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 121 West 24th-st.

AS LIGHT CHAMBERWORKER, &c.—Wanted a situation, by a young Protestant girl, to do light chamberwork and sewing, or would take care of grown children. Satisfactory reference can be given. Call at No. 120 East 16th-st., first floor, front room.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed by a respectable person as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; would be found useful and obliging; or would wait on an invalid lady; has good City reference. Call, for this week, at No. 163 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy-store.

AS GERMAN HOUSEKEEPER.—A WELL educated lady, of genteel appearance, who is well versed in all branches of domestic economy, and well qualified to attend to the education of children, (can teach the German and French languages,) would like to keep house for a widower, or take any other situation in which the services of an experienced housekeeper are required; can give City reference. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A REspectable middle-aged Englishwoman, a situation as housekeeper in a widower's or bachelor's family. Can be seen at, or address S. M., No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN desires a situation as seamstress; she can cut and fit ladies and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; no objections to doing light chamberwork. Apply at the house of her present employer, No. 30 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman desires a situation as seamstress, and has no objection to do light chamberwork; the best of City references can be given. Address, for three days, B, Box No. 109 Times Office.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent dressmaker, to go out by the day or week. Can be seen at No. 99 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts.; the best of reference given.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, in a private family, as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference given from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 49 University-place, second door from the corner of 11th-st.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl a situation as first-class waitress and chambermaid, or to do fine washing and ironing; is kind and obliging; the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 65 27th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as waitress and chambermaid; has the best of reference. Call at No 74 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as first-class waitress; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 211 East 13th-st., corner 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN A SITUAtion as laundress, by the day or week; is also a good housekeeper and whitewasher, and a good sick-nurse; best City references given. Apply at No. 259 West 26th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WASHING WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, at her own residence, No. 374 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

MRS. M. GREEN MOST RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she is now ready to make arrangements to supply them with domestics of the first-class, for City or country. Public patronage is respectfully solicited by Mrs. GREEN, No. 950 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

MALES.

AS FRENCH WAITER OR VALET.—A young man with good City references wishes a situation to go South or to travel with a family; speaks several languages; could take also a clerk's place. Apply at the EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS GENERAL MAN.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a single young man, who has a perfect knowledge of farming, gardening, laying out of grounds, &c., also taking care of horses and driving, or would be willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. Address J. L., Box No. 218 Times Office, for two days. The best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG REspectable American man, 19 years old; always lived on a farm in Suffolk County, and understands taking care of horses, cows, milking, &c.; is willing to make himself useful, and is not afraid of work; would prefer the above business, and come well recommended. If any person wants such a young man in the City or country, address R. A., Box No. 220 Times Office.

TO BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS.—WANTed, a situation in a wholesale or jobbing boot and shoe house, by a young man, well acquainted with the business. Has traveled as agent through all the New-England States. Address S. P. L., care of S. R. NILES, Advertising Agent, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO has a thorough practical knowledge of book-keeping, desires a situation; would post up back accounts or regularly keep the books of a house where his time would not be wholly required, for a moderate compensation; best of New-York references. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Newtown, L. I., Post-office.

AS GARDENER.—THE ADVERTISER IS A practical gardener and wants a situation; he is willing to work at any kind of light business for the Winter; understands the care of horses, and is willing to make himself useful. Any gentleman wanting such a man will address B. G., Box No. 198 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man without incumbrance; wife to take charge of a dairy or laundry; they will be found trustworthy and agreeable; best of reference from their present employer. Call or address J. W., No. 43 West 14th-st., for two days.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business—greenhouses, laying out new grounds, etc.; understands the care and driving of horses; a good milker, etc. Address R. C., Box No. 195 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a single Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands gardening in every respect, and is also an excellent hand with horses; the best of recommendations given for over ten years back. Address GARDENER, Williamsburgh P. O., Long Island.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a respectable young man of steady habits, a situation, in a private family, as coachman and gardener; perfectly understands his business; good reference. Address C. J. X., Box No. 193 Times Office.

AS GARDENER OR USEFUL MAN.—A REspectable Protestant man, with the best of reference, wishes a situation where he can be useful; he is a steady, faithful person, willing to devote his time to the interest of his employer. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.; or address A. M. SEE, same number.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; one who has had long experience in the old country and this; has got the best of city reference from all the families he has served. None but a first-class family need apply. C. WATERS, No. 840 Broadway, or at No. 1,199 Broadway, near 29th-st., at Mr. Conhrad's. Can be seen for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom in either City or country by a very respectable young man who perfectly understands his business in every way; is a good and careful driver and has the best of references as to sobriety, and will be found willing and obliging, and will take care of a small garden. Address J. M., Box No. 196 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a respectable single man of long experience in this City; has lived with some of the first-class families in this City; can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen, or address COACHMAN, No. 410 Broadway, at Mr. Lawrence's coach factory.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman; understands his business perfectly; has no objection to make himself useful; has three years' City reference from his last place. Address D., Coachman, Box No. 191 Times Office, or D., at Wright's saddlery, No. 335 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, in either country or City, by a single young man who perfectly understands his business in every way; is a good and careful driver, and has the best of City references as to sobriety, civility, &c. Address B., Box No. 196 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman and groom in a private family; will be found willing and obliging; can produce the best of City reference; no objection to go in the country. Address J. M., Box No. 205 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant single man, as coachman, or to take care of horses; has ten years City reference from his last employer; can be seen, or address T. G., 932 Broadway.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—A SITUATION wanted as groom or coachman, for an honest, reliable man, who understands his business. Inquire of his present employer, W. E. Dodge, Jr., No. 21 Cliff-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a person that thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at J. J. Morris' grocery, corner University-place and 12th-st., for two days, from 8 to 12 A. M.

AS WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business, and can be well recommended. Call or address WALTER No. 104 Sixth-av., between 8th and 9th sts., in the drug store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a competent servant; can produce long and satisfactory City reference. Address M. C., No. 681 Broadway, corner Amity-st., or Box No. 190 Times Office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a respectable single man; best of reference given. Call on or address T. G., No. 166 9th-st., for two days.

HELP WANTED.

COMPOSITORS WANTED AT NO. 15 VANDEWATER-STREET.—Good situations for good hands. Also two or three young men to work under instructions.

A CLERK.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE YOUNG man as clerk and accountant; salary, first year, $300. Must be a good penman, and produce unexceptionable reference. It is desirable that he should be well acquainted with the City. Address H. R. X., Box No. 109 Times Office.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a girl to do general housework (German preferred) in a small family. A proper person will find a pleasant and easy place, and be paid $6 a month. Apply at No. 125 West 45th-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A young woman, with reference to her last place, to do the general housework of a small family. Apply at C Hicks-st., between Degraw and Harrison sts., South Brooklyn.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, in a private family a German girl to cook, wash and iron; references required, and none need apply that do not understand their business. Apply at No. 172 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN FAMILiar with the routine of foreign commission business, of industrious habits and unexceptionable character. May address Box No. 3,021, Post-office, stating the nature of his past employments, with references as to his qualifications and character.

A WAITER.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE FAMIly, a waiter man, (a single man preferred,) who can bring good City references. Apply at No. 371 5th-av.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS laundress, three professed cooks, a cook, washer and ironer; also, a number of other servants, at L. C. DE HOBEN'S Private French Agency, No. 51 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE OF a horse, cow and poultry. Apply at No. 221 West 28th-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD, ABLE, INTELLIGENT men of experience in the business, to drive teams, delivering goods to the dry goods jobbers. Good reference required. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE JEUNE FEMME FRANCAISE, QUI sait coudre à la machines, desire se placer comme couturière; ou bien prendre soin des enfans, et ausi d'un petit enfans; elle peut donne de bonne recommandation. S'adresser pour deux jour, au 18 Stanton-st.

MILLINERY.

1862.—PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, flowers and ribbons. I have some exclusive novelties for ladies. Mrs. W. SIMMONDS, No. 637 Broadway.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.

New-York, Oct. 29, 1862.

A meeting of the wholesale and retail butchers of the City of New-York was held at Lincoln Hall, corner of Houston and Allen sts., on Wednesday evening, 7 P. M., for the purpose of acting as regards the tax-law on us by the Government.

The meeting being opened, Mr. Henry Eckstein was appointed Chairman, Joseph Stern, Treasurer, and Levy Samuels, Secretary; also, a Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Messrs. Charles Loughran, Michael Jordan, P. McIntyre and M. Bouland.

Resolved, To charge the tax levied on us by the United States Government of thirty cents a head for killing horned cattle to the drovers of whom the cattle are bought.

Resolved, To advertise for another meeting, to be held on Saturday evening, Nov. 1, at 7 o'clock, at the abovementioned hall, in the following daily papers—*Herald*, *Times*, *Tribune*, and *Sun*, for two days—Friday and Saturday.

Brooklyn and Williamsburgh butchers are respectfully invited to attend the next meeting, to take part in our proceedings. HENRY ECKSTEIN, Chairman.

JOS. STERN, Treasurer.

HUGH CASEY.	MEYER & STRAUS.
LOUIS MILLER.	JOS. LOEIREL.
D. FRANK.	M. MEYER.
L. SAMUELS.	SOLOMON & HART.
B. MAY.	MORRIS MEYER.
S. STEINRICHT.	LANDER & STRAUS.
A. HASLACKER.	W. GOODMAN.
W. BLUMENTHAL.	JOHN CONNER.
HESS & SCHMAYSHILD.	A. EDELMULT.
M. DREYFUS.	M. DREYFUS.

CHARLES LOUGHRAN,
MICHAEL JORDAN,
P. McINTYRE,
M. BOULAND,
Committee of Arrangements.

LEVY SAMUELS, Secretary.

USE KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE. The finest in the world. 20 cents per pound. No. 263 Greenwich-st. A liberal allowance to grocers.

$20,000 OF HARDWARE,

Carriage materials, and malleable iron, a select jobbing stock, for sale entire or in parcels, on liberal terms and at a bargain, to close the concern. Apply at No. 166 Chambers-st., up stairs, immediately.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855.

OFFERS RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION To all who require teachers for families and schools. Particulars of candidates for any department of instruction, given without charge.

To parents who seek good schools for their children.

To well-qualified teachers who desire positions.

Experienced teachers of classics, French and music, wanted.

REFERENCES: D. C. Van Norman, LL. D., N. Y.; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., N. Y.; Messrs. Iveson, Phinney & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., N. Y.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

No. 253 Madison-av., S. E. corner of 40th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. & MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11th-STREET,

Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.

Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Dancing class taught by Mr. Charand; will commence the last Friday in October. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

BENJAMIN MASON'S MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.

Circulars at No. 38 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S CLASS FOR TWELVE YOUNG LADIES,

Reopened Oct. 1, at No. 52 West 18th-st.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS'

French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 21th-st., near 5th-av.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—CLASSES 1862-63.—Arrangements have been completed whereby the Board of Directors are enabled to offer to members of the Association instruction, by competent and experienced teachers, in the languages, mathematics, drawing, music, elocution, penmanship, book-keeping, gymnastics, equestrianism, &c.—upon unusually advantageous terms. Classes will commence about 1st November. For further particulars, apply at the Library, Clinton Hall, or Down-town office, No. 59 Liberty-st.
THEODORE I. HUSTED, Chairman Class Committee.

A LADY, RECENTLY FROM THE SOUTH, who is thoroughly qualified, wishes an engagement in or out of the City, as visiting or resident governess in a school or family, to teach drawing and painting in all its branches, in oil, water-colors and pastel; also, assist in the English department; unexceptionable references given. Address GOVERNESS, Madison-square Post-office.

A MODEL SCHOOL.—BEAUTIFULLY LOcated at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. BUSINESS EDUCATION made thorough by combining practice and theory. Students can enter any time. Life Memberships only $30. Board, washing, fuel, room, &c., $2 57 per week. French, German, &c. Address for Circulars, PROF. THOS. H. STEVENS.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

$60 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION AT Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., half a year, from Nov. 7 to April 10, 1863. Special terms to ladies who wish to graduate.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, at South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.—The forty-second semi-annual session will commence Nov. 5. For circulars, address the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

M[illegible] FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, is now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 141 Madison-av. The very best advantages for a thorough and accomplished education, are to be found at this institution.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—ANY GENtleman having one or two boys he would wish to locate in the country, under the most favorable circumstances, will hear of such a place by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 8.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—This school opens the ninth Winter term on the 3d November; is reached *via* New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st. and 4th-av., one hour from the City.
R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.—A FRENCH and English school for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 28th-st. For full information, see circular. Call at No. 5.
D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

FRENCH TAUGHT—AT PUPILS' HOUSES, ON very moderate terms, by an efficient French teacher; would devote two hours daily for his full board. Address Box No. 4,753 Post-office.

THE SPANISH LANGUAGE IS TAUGHT as heretofore by CIPREANO GORRIN. For further particulars, apply personally to the aforesaid at No. 15 West 26th-st., near Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S INSTITUTE, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point, the Navy School. Primary Department, gymnasium, &c.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 7 West-twenty second-st., was re-opened on the 17th of Sept. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for little girls.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

BOYS BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum. For full particulars apply to the Principal.
C. H. WHEELER.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Winter Term commences Nov. 3. For Circulars, address the Principal, Z. B. NICHOLS, Stamford.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, northeast corner of Broadway and 12th-st., is now open.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

REDDING INSTITUTE—REDDING, CONN.—A boys' boarding school; catalogues at Benedict Bro., 5 Wall-st.
D. SANFORD, A. M.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO-FORTE BY A competent lady teacher, under the supervision of an eminent Professor. Terms $12 per quarter. Apply at No. 15 West 26th-st., near Broadway.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. A class for ladies under the direction of an experienced lady teacher, a former pupil and graduate of the celebrated "Normal Class" of Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—GENTLEMAN FOR public school, near City; lady to conduct select school near N. Y.; gentleman for classics, in boarding school; lady for primary department of select school, near N. Y.—this is fine opportunity for some young and experienced teacher, who wishes instruction in French and music; French lady to teach music in one of the first City schools; French lady for one of the first female seminaries in N. Y.—to teach French language and literature; lady for piano, singing and drawing, near the City; gentleman as principal of academy, in N. Y. State—salary moderate; German lady for music, in City; German gentleman for music, on the Hudson; French lady for family, about going to Europe; gentleman for English, &c., in select school on the Hudson; French lady for school near Philadelphia; lady for English branches on Long Island; gentleman for mathematics and vocal music; French lady for New England school.

Select school for young ladies on Hudson, to be transferred to competent lady of experience. Personal applications expected—at AMER. SCHOOL INST., No. 596 Broadway.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO.

AS ATTENDANT TEACHER.—A LADY, EXperienced in teaching music, French, (which she speaks,) Latin, Italian and English, desires a reëngagement as resident teacher in a school or family. City references given. Call at, or address, No. 19 2d-place Brooklyn.

AS TUTOR OR TEACHER.—WANTED, A situation as tutor or teacher in any department, mathematics preferred, by a gentleman, who can give good references. Address T. K., Tarrytown, stating place where an interview may be had.

AS GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN LADY, WHO has for five years taught the higher branches of English, as well as French, German, Music and Drawing, in one of the first families of New-York, desires a reëngagement as resident governess in this City; unexceptionable references given. Address A. Z., No. 65 West 21st-st.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A LADY OF experience, accustomed to the management of children and qualified to teach English, French and rudiments of music, desires the position of resident governess in a family. City references given. Call at or address No. 19 2d-place, Brooklyn.

AS DAILY GOVERNESS.—A LADY WISHES an engagement as daily governess, of English, French and music, in or near the City; would give lessons at her own residence; can refer to former patrons. Address TUITION, No. 110 West 45th-st., south side, between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE, For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind. SOLD AT NO. 596 BROADWAY.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—TWO OF THOSE MAGNIFIcently-finished brown-stone front houses, with all modern improvements, situated on Greene-av., between Vanderbilt and Clinton avs., Brooklyn—a most desirable location. Size of houses: corner, 21x45, with handsome bay window; and one, 20x45. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Prices, $7,500 and $6,500. Apply to CLAFFY & FAGAN, on the premises. Must be sold cheap.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF LOTS AT Bushwick, at the termination of the Grand-st. Railroad. This property is rapidly improving, and is a first-rate investment. Will be sold low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SMALL NEAT BRICK house, three story and basement, 16-8x48; lot 98-9; in a good location up town; is in good order; possession at once; price $5,500. Also, to let low. Apply to WM. RAYNOR, No. 1,276 Broadway, next to 34th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT YORKVILLE—A two-story basement and sub-cellar new brick house, with moderate improvements, will be sold cheap. Price, $4,000, half on mortgage. Apply to S. THOMSON, Agent, 3d-av., between 83d and 84th sts.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN FORTY-THIRD-st., near 5th-av., a new 4-story brown-stone house, 20 x50 feet. Will be sold much below cost. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, EXTRA size, on 5th-av., above Madison-square, with stable. Also one below Madison-square, with stable.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE, WITH TEN acres choice land, fruit, shade, &c., 17 miles from City Hall, (Westchester County.) For sale cheap, or exchange for City or Brooklyn house. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 79 Cedar-st.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—A MODERATEly sized house, with stable, &c., and a good view of the Hudson River. Rent moderate. Address J. B., Box No. 3,756 Post-office.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c.; lot 75x100, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. S. HILL, on the premises, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

HOTEL AND GROUNDS TO LET AT GORHAM.

To be let from the 1st of May next, yearly, or for a term of years, as may be agreed upon, the hotel known as the "Alpine House," with about 40 acres of land adjoining the Grand Trunk Railway Station at Gorham.

The hotel is at present occupied by Mr. JNO. HITCHCOCK, who will show the premises, and further particulars may be ascertained on application to the undersigned.
C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

MONTREAL, Oct. 20, 1862.

THE BEST LOCATED STORE IN NEW-YORK TO RENT.—The lower floor and basement of the marble building, 50x100, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard-st., now occupied by the subscribers, who intend removing to the lofts of the same building. It is more prominent from Broadway than any store of the same size on Broadway itself; it is in full view of the whole length of Howard-st., on Centre-st., where the 4th-av. cars pass, and on Canal-st., where the 6th and 8th av. cars pass; has unobstructed light, front and rear; and has, for a wholesale business, more than the advantages of a Broadway store, without its disadvantages. For many kinds of business it is the best stand in New-York. Apply on the premises, to MASON BROS., Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st.

$300 TILL MAY.—TO LET.—IMMEDIATE possession—at a great sacrifice, the new, brown-stone, first-class, high-stoop house, No. 23 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. A first-class tenant only. Apply to A. TREADWELL, No. 103 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and basement house No. 226 Thompson-st., near Washington-square, with all the modern improvements; gas fixtures throughout. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET, AT PATERSON, N. J.—A new brick mill, 80x49 feet, two stories and attic; well-lighted rooms, and ample steam power. For particulars, address T. C. SIMONTON, Paterson, N. J.

TO LET—RENT VERY LOW, IN BROOKLYN, A good dwelling, with all late improvements. Apply at No. 61 Broad-st., United States Bonded Warehouse, up stairs.
CHARLES CARTER.

TO LET.—AT NO. 118 EAST 14TH-ST., BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs., spacious furnished rooms to let, with board; house first class; location desirable; reference required.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—A FIRST-RATE THREE-STORY BRICK house near Washington-square, with modern improvements; rent low. Inquire, No. 19 or 21 Amity-place.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSES, NOS. 1 and 3 East 20th-st., will be let separately or together. ROOSEVELT & SON, No. 94 Maiden-lane.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS FURNISHED house for the winter by a small family without children. Apply to G. S. ROBBINS, No. 54 William-st., corner Pine.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A small family, can be accommodated with front rooms, with a private family, at No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and lady, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a front room in second story, and good board, in a small private family, on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 382 Carlton-av., (brown front,) between Fulton and Atlantic-avs., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO YOUNG gentleman can be accommodated with single rooms at No. 100 Pacific-st., near the Wall-st. and South ferries. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN the City of Brooklyn, for a gentleman, wife, and child, convenient to Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry. Two well-furnished rooms required. Dinner at 12 M. For genteel accommodations a liberal price will be paid. Address PERKINS, Box No. 157 Times Office, for three days.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—IN THE vicinity of the City Hall, by a gentleman and wife, in a good private family; boarding-house keepers need not answer; terms must be moderate. Address, stating accommodations, terms, &c., R. L., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, IN A private family, or where there are few boarders. Location between 4th and 14th sts. and 7th and 4th avs. References exchanged. Address, with terms, T., Box No. 1,605 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a private family, where there are no other boarders and will not be. Address SEYMOUR, Box No. 164 Times Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

APARTMENTS, WITH PRIVATE BOARD.—A gentleman desires to obtain apartments, with private table for his family, and prefers the location in the 5th-av. He may be addressed at No. 159 West 23d-st.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTment to rent, without board, in a French lady's first-class private house, to a single gentleman. References of the highest respectability given and required. Call, from 12 to 4 o'clock, at No. 155 West 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN—A FURNISHED room, with full board, in a genteel private family, within ten minutes' walk of Beekman and Nassau sts. Address, with terms, J. H. W., Box No. 111 Times Office.

TO LET, WITH BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMily will let a pleasant back parlor, with board. Location desirable. Call at No. 199 West 33d-st., or address Box No. 2,406 Post-office.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

ARE YOU SEEKING AN ECONOMICAL, comfortable home, in a respectable healthy neighborhood? If so, call or address T. E. PEERS, No. 90 Fulton-st., New York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

HOTELS.

A CARD.

HOTEL DE BARCELONA,
No. 23 GREAT JONES-ST.

The arrangements of this Hotel having been completed, and it being now open to the public, I have the pleasure to inform all persons who may desire to eat in the Spanish and French style, that they can satisfy their wish at the above-mentioned Hotel.

Breakfast, from 7 to 11 o'clock A. M., price 40c.

Dinner (table d'hôte) at 6 o'clock P. M. precisely; on Sunday at 5 o'clock P. M. Price 75 cents, including a pint of wine.
A. CUYAS, Proprietor.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

AUCTION SALES

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer,
By HENRY WOOD & CO.

RECEIVER'S SALE—ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE,

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT,
On FRIDAY, Oct. 31, at 11 o'clock,
At the Salesroom No. 450 Broadway.

HENRY WOOD & CO. will sell, as above, the entire balance of stock of the late Cabinet Makers' Association, all of which has been manufactured for first-class City trade, and is guaranteed of the very best quality. The stock comprises, in part, elegant rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor suites, in brocatel, reps and hair-cloth; solid rosewood and walnut chamber suites, etageres, book and music stands, wardrobes, armoires, centre, side and work tables, chess tables, &c.; also walnut, oak and mahogany buffets, extension dining-tables, library and dining-room furniture, hall-stands, &c., &c., together with a lot of French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, mantel ornaments, vases, clocks, silver plated ware, &c. Parties in want of really first-class furniture will do well to attend this sale, as the whole will be disposed of without any reserve to close the estate, by order of the Supreme Court.

Catalogues will be ready early on morning of sale. Parties residing out of the City can have their goods packed and shipped at a reasonable expense. The goods are now on view at the salesrooms No. 450 Broadway.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of first-class parlor suites of various kinds, library and dining-room suites, rosewood etageres, armour-a-glace, buffets, bookcases, extension dining-tables, chamber suites, lounges, chairs, wardrobes, &c., &c. Catalogues at sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, AT auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.: A chestnut horse, 9 years old, 16 hands high, kind and gentle in harness or under the saddle, a good family horse, and sold for want of use; single harness; covered rockaway carriage, with movable front, and seats for four persons; one single-seat, falling-top rockaway, in good running order; one pair black horses, pony-built, direct from the country, 7 to 8 years old, 15 hands high, and a fine saddle horse, gentle in the harness. Sold by order of the assignee. Also, a double harness.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & SON WILL SELL at their salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 1, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and velvet carpets, bedsteads, cane-seat chairs, gilt cane-seat chairs, bureaus, painted wardrobes, black walnut chairs in reps, iron bedsteads, mattresses, mahogany and black walnut extension tables, sofas, parlor-organ, pianos, glassware, stoves, Britannia ware, stair-rods, engravings, oil-paintings, lamps, mirrors, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpet, carved oak marble-top sideboards, mahogany marble-top washstands and commodes, elegant silver-plated tea-urn, chafing-dish, bronze clock, stair-rods, elegant vases, oil-cloth, dressing bureaus, &c., small billiard table, plated ware. Also, about 86 muskets.

HENRY C. SCRIBNER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT ORIGInal Oil Paintings, by our best American artists.—HENRY C. SCRIBNER will sell at the Gallery of Fine Arts, No. 625 Broadway, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 31, at 7½ o'clock, the balance of the collection of oil paintings remaining from the sale of last evening, which was adjourned owing to the lateness of the hour. The above comprises some of the gems of the whole collection. Are now on exhibition.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FINE CENTRAL PARK CALASH FOR sale, with movable glass front, making an open carriage in Summer and close one in Winter, in perfect order, as fresh as new; cost $1,000, can be purchased for $600. To be seen at WOOD BROTHERS, Carriage Manufacturers, No. 396 Broadway, one door below Walker-st.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1862.

The Sanitary Commission, at the request of Gen. Halleck, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending presents to soldiers of articles which it is supposed will add to the conveniences of their camp life. To the knowledge of the Commission, many hundred tons of such presents are now piled uselessly in storehouses and yards, and upon old camp-grounds; while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part of all that have been received by those to whom they were addressed have been of the smallest value to them, except as tokens of the affectionate interest of their friends. For this purpose, letters and such other small and light articles as can be transmitted by mail would have been much better. Larger gifts occasion serious practical mischief—men and officers being naturally averse to throwing them away—they add to the incumbrances, which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigue, and thus of the sickness, of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally, until they learn better by dear-bought experience, undertake to carry an excessive amount of clothing. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of their officers, some of the severest losses of the Union forces in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But even when successful in battle, the attempt to secure comfort by the possession of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated; the heaviest knapsack being thrown away at the first, long-continued hard march, while the light one is retained, and the long and heavily-laden wagon-trains being cut off, when the light and short one is protected. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The hospital of a regiment in the field should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessities for the temporary treatment of the sick, who, in all serious cases, are removed as fast as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies of the regiment are not available. An excessive amount of regimental hospital stores and conveniences is a cruelty to the sick and wounded; for it occasions the frequent detention and separation from the regiment of the few articles essential to the usefulness of the surgeon. The Commission has from the first protested against a common error of surgeons in this respect, as well as against the greater evil of the common attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into the field too many of the means of comfort to which they are habituated in civil life. In compliance with the request of the General-in-Chief, this appeal is addressed to those by whose mistaken kindness both these evils are believed to have been greatly aggravated and sustained.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Under an order from the President of the United States, a national system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have miscarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi and the Western frontier, to observe their wants, to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their honest use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their destination within the limits of the force employed in the service of the Nation, it being one of its secondary objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride. The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid its larger purpose—to do all that is possible for the health and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burden, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. They may be directed to the Treasurer, G. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States: Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Prof. A. D. Bache, LL. D.; George W. Cullum, U. S. A.; Alexander E. Shiras, U. S. A.; Robert C. Wood, M. D., U. S. A.; William H. Van Buren, M. D.; Wolcott Gibbs, M. D.; Samuel G. Howe, M. D.; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D.; Elisha Harris, M. D.; J. S. Newberry, M. D.; Geo. T. Strong, Horace Binney, Jr., Right Rev. Thos. M. Clark, D. D.; Hon. Joseph Holt, R. W. Burnett, Hon. Mark Skinner, Frederick Law Olmsted.

Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 3d-av., Cooper Union, New-York. For further information apply in New-York at the local office of the Commission, No. 498 Broadway, or by mail to FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary, Washington.

ISAAC SMITH'S
UMBRELLAS
BY THE THOUSAND
OR
SINGLE ONE
AT
405 BROADWAY
BETWEEN WALKER & CANAL STS

HOP-PLANTERS' OFFICE.

No. 12 Three Crown-square, Boro', London, Eng.

RANGER & CO., HOP FACTORS, RECEIVE CONSIGNMENTS OF AMERICAN HOPS. BANKERS' REFERENCES.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the University will be held in the Council-room, on MONDAY, Nov. 3, 1862, at 9 A. M. An election for members of the Council will be held at the same place, on the same day, between 9 and 10 A. M. By order
HENRY VAN SCHAICK, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (75th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SECRET DISEASES.

SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
YES, A POSITIVE CURE.
BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. Price, $2; female, $3. Sold, and sent by mail, by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

Thirty years' successful experience enables Dr. H. A BARROW to adopt a reliable mode of treatment, that will assuredly remove every cause of matrimonial disappointment, unwilling celibacy, and physical and mental prostration.

TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—The well-known remedies for the cure of self-inflicted diseases in all their stages, and as purifiers of the system, may be procured as usual from Dr. BARROW. Purchasers of a $3 package entitled to advice without a fee. Office, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Hours from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most [illegible] confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior. Surpassingly fine, durable, unequaled, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. $3 per dozen, mailed free. For circular, call on or address
DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. Trall & Jackson's Pathology of the Reproductive Organs. $3. Sold in New-York by OLIVER S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 100 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Trustees under the provisions of the mortgage respecting a Sinking Fund, have designated the following bonds for payment at par and interest, viz.: Nos. 16, 395, 579, 600, 662, 1,325, 1,685, 1,974, 1,977, 2,037, 2,290, 2,398, 2,516, 2,517. The above named bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1863. The holders can receive the amount due immediately upon presentation to us at the office of W. SCHALL & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place—New-York, Sept. 3, 1862.
W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of BEEBE, MONTGOMERY & CO., No. 97 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before FRIDAY, the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1862.
RICHARD W. MONTGOMERY,
ANTHONY W. WINANS,
Executors.
s26-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, Jr., No. 226 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1862.
jy4 law6mF* MARY FANNING, Executrix.
JOHN H. FANNING,
THOMAS FANNING, Jr., } Executors.

FINANCIAL.

MINNESOTA STATE WAR LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF STATE, SAINT PAUL, Oct. 4, 1862.

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota having passed an Act authorizing the issue of the Bonds of the State to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds to be applied to defray the expenses growing out of the present Indian war, said Bonds being made payable in ten years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole or part of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the Banking Office of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, until Saturday, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M., the money to be paid in U. S. Treasury Notes, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these bonds at less than their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the Act aforesaid, and the bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned.
[Care of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., New-York City.]
CHARLES SCHEFFER,
Treasurer of State.

U S
"FIVE-TWENTY YEAR
SIX PER CENT.
BONDS,"
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

MICHIGAN STATE LOAN—TO HOLDERS OF BONDS, PAYABLE AT THE PLEASURE OF THE STATE, AFTER JAN. 1, 1863.—The State of Michigan, at the session of the Legislature held in 1861, passed a law authorizing and directing the Governor and State Treasurer to contract for a loan of Two Million Dollars, or as much thereof as might be deemed necessary, to draw interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, to be negotiated at not less than par, and the proceeds to be applied solely to the payment of the indebtedness of the State, which will mature on the 1st of January, 1863. Under this authorization, it has been determined to make the following issue in six per cent. bonds of $1,000 each:
$750,000 payable at pleasure 20 years from Jan. 1, 1863.
500,000 payable at pleasure 15 years from Jan. 1, 1863.
500,000 payable at pleasure 10 years from Jan. 1, 1863.
$1,750,000

The law authorizing the issue of these bonds also provides that any time before their final sale, the Governor and State Treasurer may exchange them for those outstanding bonds of the State, which will mature on the 1st of January next. Under this provision it has been determined to proffer the exchange contemplated, before offering the bonds directly for sale, and the new issue of bonds are now ready for delivery, and will so remain until the 1st of November next.

Ample provision is made in the law authorizing the loan for payment of the interest, and redemption of this issue of bonds at maturity. An additional tax of one-eighth of one mill upon the whole real and personal taxable property of the State is levied and set apart as a sinking fund; and all moneys paid into the treasury after the 1st of January, 1863, to the credit of the Primary and Normal Schools and University funds, are set apart for investment in purchase of the bonds.

The holders of the bonds which will mature on the 1st of January, 1863, are hereby notified that they may exchange them, dollar for dollar, for the new issue, on application to
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 17 William-st.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.
J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER, } Commissioners.
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct 16, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 21, 1862.—Holders of the Debt Certificates of this Company, of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars are reminded that, pursuant to the notice published on the 18th of June last the said Debt Certificates will, as provided by their terms, be paid at par on the first day of November next, when the next semi-annual payment of interest becomes due, at the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK; after which date interest on the said Certificates will cease.

In the meantime they will be redeemed at par and accrued interest, upon presentation at the said Bank of Commerce, the Albany City Bank, or the Office of Messrs. J. E. Thayer and Brother, Boston.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

THE HOLDERS OF THE ASSESSMENT Receipts of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Erie Railway Company, are hereby notified that payment will be made of said receipts and interest thereon, from their respective dates, on their presentation at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place, on and after the 1st of November next. Interest on said receipts will cease at that date.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.
OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., until further notice. By order of the Board. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CHICAGO, Oct. 25, 1862.

PARTIES HOLDING COUPONS DUE Nov. 1, 1862, from the Funded Coupon Bonds of this Company, will present the same at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, on and after that date.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Sec'y C. and N. W. R. Co.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st Nov., 1862, on the seven per cent. Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York, on and after that date.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
HUNTER'S POINT, Oct 28, 1862.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st. NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1862.

INTEREST ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS AND MADISON RAILROAD CO., MADISON, 25th Oct., 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST NOV., ON INdianapolis and Madison Railroad Company's Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on presentation at the office of J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine-st., on 1st proximo.
F. H. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO., No. 15 NASSAU-ST.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

AN INSTALLMENT OF FIVE PER CENT. on the subscription to the stock of this Company is required to be paid at this office on the 5th of November next.
O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Treasurer.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 65 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 52 William-st.,
☞ BUYS AND SELLS AT THE STOCK BOARD, STOCKS AND BONDS, AMERICAN GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOR CASH OR ON TIME, EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
☞ STOCKS AND BONDS, ALSO INSURANCE SCRIP, BOUGHT AND SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE.
Business Paper negotiated and Dividends collected.
☞ Regular Auction Sale of STOCKS and BONDS every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ O'CLOCK, at the STOCK SALESROOM, No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., or Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, when desired.

AMERICAN COAL COMPANY STOCK.—Milwaukee and Horicon Bonds; also, issues to the City of Milwaukee, bought. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6. P. S.—Jeffersonville Railroad Company Bonds and Stock bought.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST. TREASURER'S OFFICE, Oct. 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Three Dollars Per Share on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Nov. 1, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d instant till date of payment. The Government tax will be assumed by the Company.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Bank, was this day declared, payable November 1st prox., free from tax.
The transfer books will be closed to that date.
By order of the Board, J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank—after paying the Government duty—has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 3d of November next. The transfer book will be closed from Oct. 25 to Nov. 4.
B. MURRAY, Cashier.

FULTON BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five Per Cent. has been declared this day, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Nov. 1, the Bank assuming the Government Tax. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. till Nov. 2.
By order, R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Oct. 15, 1862.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.
6 Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, Pres't.
RICHARD H. BULL, Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company is now ready to transact business in every branch of Life Insurance.

The sum of $100,000 in United States Stocks has been deposited with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, according to law.

The terms of payment of the Premium are made more easy than heretofore.

All Policies issued by this Company are indisputable after seven years, for most causes heretofore deemed valid.

Suicide, dueling or change of residence or occupation, error on preliminary application regarding family history or condition of the health of the applicant, do not work any forfeiture of the policy after seven years.

Thirty days' grace is allowed in payment of the premium, and the Policy held good during that time.

Policy holders are members of the corporation, and are entitled to vote for Directors, and are eligible for Directors.

Dividends of surplus are declared annually and may be used in payment of future premium or paid in cash at the option of insured.

Mutuality in its fullest integrity will be the ruling principle in all the transactions of the Company.

Prospectus and blank applications furnished at the office of the Company, and by the agents.

Physician in attendance at the office daily from 12 to 1.

Temporary office No. 39 William-st.

Permanent office, after Nov. 1, No. 63 William-st., Chamber of Commerce Building.

PRESIDENT.	VICE-PRESIDENT.
N. D. MORGAN.	J. LAWRENCE.
DIRECTORS.	
N. D. MORGAN,	I. J. MERRITT,
J. LAWRENCE,	G. HILTON SCRIBNER,
T. T. MERWIN,	JAS. H. HENRY,
WM. H. FOGG,	JAS. C. ATWATER,
J. NELSON TAPPAN,	SIDNEY GREEN,
RICHARD BROWN,	S. B. CALDWELL,
SAMUEL F. B. MORSE,	M. B. WYNKOOP.
SECRETARY.	ACTUARY.
T. T. MERWIN.	I. J. MERRITT.
PHYSICIAN.	COUNSEL.
J. H. HENRY.	G. HILTON SCRIBNER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks on Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, and also regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter in Fifty-eighth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixth-avenue from and to points half way distant, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, on both sides of Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, from and to points half way between the avenues or streets on either side of said Sixth-avenue, lying immediately contiguous thereto, and on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 30, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For paving Canal-street, from Centre-street to Broadway, with trap-block pavement, and for repaving Elm-street, from Walker to a point seventy-five feet north of Canal. Also, for flagging sidewalks of Reade and Duane streets, between Chatham and Centre streets. The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Canal-street, between Centre and Broadway; west side of Centre, east side of Broadway, and both sides of Elm-street, from Walker to a point half-way distant between said Canal-street and Howard-street; on both sides of Reade and Duane streets, between Centre and Chatham-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 27, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 10, 1862.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November next. WM. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ELECTION PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann st., four doors from Nassau.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.......William Wheatley
THE SEVENTH WEEK OF
EDWIN FORREST.
His first appearance, during the present season, as
JACK CADE.
Mr. J. McCULLOUGH.......as.......CLIFFORD
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1862.
Will be performed, Judge Conrad's powerful Tragedy of
JACK CADE,
THE BONDMAN OF KENT.

EDWIN FORREST.......as	JACK CADE
Lord Clifford	Mr. J. McCullough
Friar Lacy	Mr. L. R. Shewell
Marianne	Mme. Ponisi
Musical Director	Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 1, 1862.
MATILDA HERON
Will make
HER FIRST APPEARANCE
At this Theatre, in her great character of
CAMILLE,
Which will be produced with new Scenery, new Furniture and Appointments.
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Secured Parquet Stalls, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents.
The performance will commence at 7½ o'clock. The doors will open at 7¼ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
Mr. Wheatley has much pleasure in informing the public that he has effected an engagement with
MATILDA HERON
for a period of eight weeks, to appear alternately with Mr. Forrest.
MATILDA HERON will appear every
TUESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENING,
and will make her first appearance this season on
SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 1,
in her great character of
CAMILLE,
IN WHICH SHE MUST EVER STAND WITHOUT A RIVAL.
The drama will be produced with new Scenery, Dresses, Furniture and appointments, and with the
STRONGEST CAST OF CHARACTERS
ever presented in New-York.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS—IRVING HALL.

GOTTSCHALK'S FIRST AND ONLY MORNING CONCERT, SATURDAY, Nov. 1, 1862.

Doors open at 12; Concert begins at 12½ o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

NOTICE.—Each purchaser of one or more reserved seats will be presented with a splendid portrait of Mr. Gottschalk, engraved in the highest style of the art, by Messrs. Sarony, Major & Knapp, from a photograph by J. Gurney & Son; printed on heavy paper. Size, 34x24 inches.

The following powerful array of talent will assist Mr. Gottschalk:

Miss CARLOTTA PATTI, her first appearance at Gottschalk's Concerts. Mr. WM. CASTLE, the new and highly successful Tenor, pupil of Signor Abella. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, the celebrated Violinist and Musical Director. Mr. F. EBEN, Flutist. Mr. H. C. TIMM, who will preside at the Piano, and Signor MUZIO, who has kindly consented to accompany Miss Patti.

The sale of seats will commence this morning, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 769 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.; and at Irving Hall.

HOPE CHAPEL—SEVENTH WEEK OF
TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA.

Great and constantly increasing interest is being manifested in this splendid work. Evenings at 7¾. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3½. Admission 25 cents. Special exhibitions given to schools, societies, &c., on liberal terms.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$165
Second Cabin Passage	100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$140
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, NO. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON,
LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.
One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly,
Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon:

ILLINOIS	2,500 tons	AMERICA	2,500 tons
EMPIRE CITY	1,800 tons	BONAPARTE	3,000 tons

For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first-class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.
For further information apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY	Nov. 10.	TUESDAY	Dec. 9.
Passage money to Nassau			$50.
Passage money to Havana			70.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail Steamship MARION, JAMES D. PHILLIPS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
KANGAROO.......Saturday.......Nov. 1.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:			
First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMSHIP NEW YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, NOV. 22, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $46.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORTH AMERICAN, Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Nov. 1. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

A FINE STOCK OF ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, mahogany and grained parlor suites, in silk, satin and plush, just opened by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery, at very low prices.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and folding Mosquito Bar, the best in use. Spring Mattrasses and Paillasses repaired or made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

ENAMELED ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND EBONY CHAMBER SETTS, a surplus stock, at cost, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, at No. 87 Bowery.

SPRING, HAIR AND HUSK MATTRESSES, best quality, guaranteed, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, OF NO. 87 BOWERY, guarantee all work as represented.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

NEW COMEDY NIGHT.
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY,
SEVENTH REPRESENTATION OF THE
NEW AND POPULAR PLAY
BOSOM FRIENDS,
which attracts increasing audiences nightly.
BOSOM FRIENDS.
With a full and complete distribution.

Mr. Union	Mr. Lester Wallack
Dr. Bland	Mr. Charles Fisher
Mr. Yielding	Mr. John Gilbert
Mr. Meanley	Mr. Young
Frederick Fervid	Mr. Reynolds
Mr. Borrowell	Mr. John Sefton
Capt. Donohue	Mr. Norton
Theodore	Miss F. Reeves
Mrs. Union	Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Meanley	Mrs. Vernon
Amy	Miss M. Henriques
Gimp	Mrs. Reeves

SATURDAY—(First time this season,)
THE JEALOUS WIFE.
MONDAY—(Eighth time,)
BOSOM FRIENDS.
TUESDAY—
SPEED THE PLOUGH,
with careful revision and alteration, new scenery, &c., &c.
WEDNESDAY—(Ninth time,)
BOSOM FRIENDS.
THURSDAY—A highly popular comedy.
FRIDAY—(Tenth time,)
BOSOM FRIENDS.
SATURDAY—In rehearsal,
CENTRAL PARK.

WINTER GARDEN.

Mr. JACKSON has the honor to announce that, on
THIS EVENING, (FRIDAY,) OCT. 31,
EDWIN BOOTH
will, by universal desire, repeat his great rôle of
RICHARD III.
RICHARD III.
in which he achieved so superb a triumph.
MR. BOOTH will be assisted by
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. CONWAY,
and an admirable company.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.
MONDAY, NOV. 27,
First night of the new extravaganza, written by Sylvester Bleecker, entitled
THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.
GEORGE CHRISTY.......as.......Julius Quackenbush
Which will be performed
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by
THE BEDOUIN ARABS OF COLOR.
Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE,
for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 11, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 13, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 14, 7¾ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 14, 11¼ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 15, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 15, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 16, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 17, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Oct. 17, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Oct. 20, 6 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 20, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 21, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 21, 2¾ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 22, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 22, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 23, 7¾ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 23, 3 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 24, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 25, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 25, 3:40 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 27, 7¼ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 28, 11¼ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 29, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 29, 12¼ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 30, 9¼ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 30, 1¼ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 31, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 31, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 1, 2½ P. M.	

On and after MONDAY, the 29th September, the LAURA will connect to Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.
H. Johnson's Stages from Eatontown and Shrewsbury connect with this Boat. Fare 35 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and waybill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 32,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. From Sag Harbor, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, 160 Fulton-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M., stopping at 30th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS, BROOKLYN.—Trains leave at 8:45 A. M., for Greenport; 8:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., for Syosset and North Islip; on FRIDAY and SATURDAY to Greenport 8:45, A. M., 3:45 and 4:45 P. M. for Hempstead; 7, 8:15, 10:45 A. M., 12:45, 3:45, 4:45 and 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 9 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 9:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-street: 6 A. M., Mail; 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 4 P. M. Way; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Supt.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M. 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M. and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 23, 1862.

TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bids may be offered, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M., of MONDAY, Nov. 3, 1862, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, viz.:

Spring-street, between Elizabeth and Mott streets, and Morton-street, from Bleecker to Bedford streets.

Blank forms for proposals, &c., can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Oct. 28, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for paving Fiftieth-street," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, Nov. 8, 1862.

For the construction of a trap-block pavement in Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOS. STEVENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Oct. 25, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for paving Worth-street," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Nov. 6, 1862, for the construction of a trap-block pavement in Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—J. H. BATES HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs. HAMMER & CO., and they will continue the brewing of Ale as heretofore, under the firm of HAMMER & CO., 4th-av. and 129th and 129th sts.
HARLEM, Oct 1, 1862.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

LAST DAY BUT ONE
OF
PAUVRETTE.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
IMMENSE CROWDS.
INTENSE EXCITEMENT.
BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
PAUVRETTE;
OR,
UNDER THE SNOW,
continues to be received with
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.
THE CROWD INCREASES DAILY.
EVERYBODY IS DELIGHTED WITH IT.
THE SCENERY IS TRULY MAGNIFICENT,
Embracing some of the wildest and most picturesque scenes in
GLORIOUS OLD SWITZERLAND,
And the rich and beautiful
PALACES AND CHATEAUX OF FRANCE,
All of which are of the highest order of Scenic Art, embracing
THE WILDEST MOUNTAIN SCENERY,
THE SNOWY AVALANCHE,
THE BURIED HUT,
TERRIBLE STORMS AND PLACID SKIES.
The characters are equally interesting:
THE OLD SOLDIER IN SEARCH OF HIS DAUGHTER,
THE DAUGHTER IN SEARCH OF HER FATHER,
THE DUCHESS, THE YOUNG COUNT,
THE DUCHESS' DAUGHTER,
THE VIVANDIERE, &c., &c.
It will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
MISS FRANK NIXON, DANSEUSE.
The Manager has had modeled in wax likenesses of our most distinguished National Soldiers,
GEN. HALLECK, GEN. McCLELLAN,
GEN. BANKS, GEN. BURNSIDE, GEN. POPE,
GEN. CORCORAN,
and the glorious old
COMMODORE FOOTE.
Also the infamous Rebels,
JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD.
All in full costume. Also, life likenesses of
QUEEN VICTORIA and the PRINCE OF WALES.
All of which are to be seen at all hours, with
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH,
SACRED BULL AND COW OF THE HINDOOS, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, and a million of other wonders.
Admission to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

MR. J. R. THOMAS HAS ROOM FOR A few more pupils who may desire tuition in the art of singing. Address No. 123 Amity-st., or at Messrs. FIRTH, POND & CO.'S, No. 547 Broadway.

SPORTING.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND.
THE GREAT DECIDING RACE
between the black gelding *Gen. Butler*, and the gray gelding *Rockingham*, will be had at the Fashion Course, FRIDAY, Oct. 31. Of the two close and splendid races between these famous horses, which have already taken place, they have each won one; the remaining one is to saddle, mile heats, three in five, for $1,000, and a tremendous race may be expected. Each of those which have been concluded between them took five heats to decide it. The start will be from the old stand at precisely 2½ o'clock, and those who wish to see a great race to saddle, should not fail to attend. Boats from 34th-st. every five minutes, and from James-slip at 2 P. M., connecting with the cars at Hunter's Point.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING CLASS, AT Mrs. and Miss Steer's Seminary, No. 56 West 11th-st., will commence on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Mr. C. will attend to private classes at pupils' residences. Circulars may be had as above, and at No. 149 East 17th-st.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes.
Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.
The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STOLEN PIANO SCALE.—SOME ONE HAVING entered the piano-rooms of the late Grovesteen & Hale, on Thursday night, and taken therefrom our splendid new piano scale, which has created such enviable excitement, the past season, among all the old manufactories, consequently we feel compelled to bring out an entire new scale, and have decided to close out the entire stock made from the last scale, consisting of nearly 200 new pianos, of different styles, at great bargains, and we invite dealers, teachers, and the public to examine these fine, rich-toned instruments, at No. 478 Broadway, New-York. J. P. HALE & CO.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS J. & C. FISCHER—Acknowledged the most durable and best Pianos—wholesale and retail, on very reasonable terms, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

AS ORGANIST.—AN ORGANIST, WITH MANY years' experience, possessing every necessary qualification, including a wide-spread reputation, and a large acquaintance, desires a good and pleasant position. Address NOVEMBER, Box No. 134 office of the N.Y. *Times*.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

PAINT.—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD BUSINESS capacity, a knowledge of colors, and a capital of about $3,000, can have an extremely favorable chance for employment, by buying the share of a retiring partner in a wholesale paint store. Address for one week PAINT, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

$3,000.—A CASH-PAYING BUSINESS FOR SALE—On account of ill-health. It pays $100 weekly; is genteel, pleasant, and an opportunity seldom met with. Full particulars. Inquire at the Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

TO COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE—A controlling interest in the Phœnix Manufacturing Company of Paterson. For full particulars, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

IF THE GENTLEMAN WHO, IN THE 6th-av. car, on Wednesday, 29th, requested a fellow passenger to give him the name and address of a young lady with whom he was conversing on phrenological indications of character, and received a (perhaps) uncourteous reply, will communicate with the writer, a mutually satisfactory explanation may result. Address A. K. T., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

P. M.—WILL BE ON HAND AS REQUESTED, AT 8 o'clock on Friday evening. CARL.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CLARET WINES AND BRANDIES,
From Paul de Coninck, Monod & Guiraud, Bordeaux, France. Warranted strictly pure.
For sale by J. MARC MARTIN, Importer,
No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Continued from First Page.

the waving stars and stripes. The Ninth Ward Club was preceded by a car driven by six white horses and surmounted by a banner inscribed: "Robinson's employers are for the Union" and "the Empire State must do its duty and support the President." This delegation also bore a banner inscribed with the famous words of ANDREW JACKSON—"The Union, it must and shall be preserved." There were numerous banners inscribed with the name of Capt. JOHN DUFFY the candidate for Congress in opposition to FERNANDO WOOD, and there can be little doubt that he will poll the larger share of the vote of the working men of the Ward.

There were three stands erected for speakers at the outside meeting, and following will be found the names of the speakers, and a brief sketch of the sentiments uttered at each stand:

STAND NO. 1.

In front of this stand, corner of St. Mark's-place and Fourth-avenue, a dense mass of people had congregated early in the evening, and the crowds who were obliged to leave the main hall of the Institute which long before the hour appointed was filled to repletion, continually helped to swell the already closely-packed auditory. Shortly after 8 o'clock, SPENCER KIRBY, Esq., who had been selected to preside, called the meeting to order, and introduced Col. ROBERT W. SHANNON, just returned from Northern Mississippi, who proceeded to say that he did not come there as a party man, that he wished to present to the audience no purely party views, but that he desired to raise his voice only in behalf of the Union. The crisis which was upon us deserved and demanded the true and earnest efforts of every lover of his country to restore our fair land to its former proud position among the nations, and that every loyal man was now called upon to evince that loyalty by straining every nerve in defence of the Union and in support of the Government which is now in the hour of its direst need. The pending election in this State was worthy of earnest consideration, and upon the result of it depended, in a great measure, the success of the Union cause. He had no need to detail before them the events which characterize the life of JAMES S. WADSWORTH; they were of a character that proved him to be the staunchest of patriots and the most philanthropic of gentlemen. When this accursed rebellion first showed its hideous front he was among the earliest to rush to the defence of the nation's Capital, and he has remained in the army of the Union ever since. He stands by the Government in every measure it has taken to crush the rebellion, and represents that class of citizens who are in favor of an equality of privileges and liberty to all classes of men, while his opponent is the exponent of a party whose efforts, whether so intended or not, only go to sustain and uphold a slaveholding aristocracy. Mr. SEYMOUR, in endeavoring to justify himself for creating new issues at this time, and for keeping up the Democratic party organizations, had asserted that the Union men of the Border States demanded that they should do so. Now, he (the speaker) defied any Democrat to show where and when the Border States had done any such thing. [Applause, and cries of "They did not."] There should be—there is, in fact—but one platform and one party now—the platform and party of the Union; and the issue of this contest will show who stand on it. The greatest aid and comfort the rebels can possibly have will be derived from the attempt of Mr. SEYMOUR and his followers to create a division of sentiment at the North. To this they are looking with confident expectation. Let the loyal men of the North give them no such encouragement. SEYMOUR, WOOD and company sneer at the Union, but he believed the loyal masses would on that account only work the more zealously to restore and sustain it.

The next speaker was Mr. FRANCIS S. LAMBERT. A gang of Seymourites, who had taken up a position at one corner of the stand, during the commencement of his address, having on two or three occasions interrupted his remarks with cheers for SEYMOUR, the speaker gave them very plainly to understand that if they were there for the purpose of causing any difficulty, they stood on the wrong ground. [Applause.] The Union men could not only fight rebels in the field, discuss the issues with *quasi* rebels at home, but could and would protect themselves by their strong arms from all insult and interruption on the present occasion, if needs be, while exercising their constitutional privilege of free speech. He then made a stirring appeal to his Irish fellow-countrymen to cast aside the shackles of party, and following the lead of such men as MULLIGAN, McLEOD MURPHY and BUSTEED, of such staunch Democrats as BUTLER, JOHN COCHRANE and DUFFY, to come out boldly in favor of the Union and WADSWORTH, the exponent of unconditional loyalty in this contest. With what show of consistency could they quietly submit to have such doubly dyed Know-Nothings as JAMES BROOKS and FREDERICK TALMADGE forced down their throats, merely because they were ranged under the banner of so-called Democracy? [Cries of "We won't."] Mr. SEYMOUR took the opportunity to go to the wilds of Wisconsin when the rebellion broke out, while the name of JAMES A. WADSWORTH was early enrolled on the books of the Irish Brigade as one of the pecuniary assistants to that noble band of Union men. [Great applause.]

The speaker then went on to show how the London *Times* and the Tory journals of England approved of the views and policy of Mr. SEYMOUR, and at the same time reëchoed the sentiment of a South Carolina Senator, that the working masses of the North were "mudsills." He conjured all Irishmen to stand firmly by the Union masses, who had discarded all mere party men and party shibboleths, and were warmly supporting such War Democrats as Capt. DUFFY and Col. MURPHY. He had just returned from St. Lawrence, Clinton and Rensselaer Counties, and could assure his hearers that the Democratic masses there were coming over in hundreds to the support of WADSWORTH and the Union. He confidently predicted that gentleman's election, and wanted his countrymen to have a share in the honor of his election.

The proceedings were then enlivened by a song from Mr. J. C. COOK—"Stand by the Flag"—which was heartily applauded.

Messrs. E. W. Dodge, Dr. Thomas E. Jones, Jr., Benjamin Hague, J. Edwards Clarke, Frank W. Shepherd, Honorable Charles A. Peabody and J. D. McClellan, then addressed the meeting, when, after three hearty cheers, for the Union and the ticket, the assemblage dispersed.

STAND NO. 2.

This stand, situated at the northeast corner of Eighth-street, was crowded with speakers, no less than four addressing the meeting at one time. Mr. ISAAC J. OLIVER presided, who, in introducing the first speaker of the evening, said that they were going to talk about the Union without any ifs or buts, and if there were any Seymour men among the crowd, they would, if they had any manliness or decency, keep good order, for they might hear something to their advantage. In conclusion, Mr. OLIVER proposed three cheers for WADSWORTH and TREMAIN, which were given with hearty good will, and presented Mr. FRANK SHEPHERD to the meeting.

Mr. SHEPHERD spoke substantially as follows: It is desirable that the coming election should have a calm and thoughtful discussion, as it was rarely that an election occurred of such vital importance to the Union. Heretofore elections might have involved some local issue, but the present one was involved the existence of the Union. They had met there for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of one, who, when our banner was insulted and trailed in the dust, rushed at once to defend our insulted laws. Shall the Union be maintained, [Cries of "Yes, Yes,"] and the Constitution preseved? [Applause and cheering.] Would that some of those who were now on the battle-field witness such an enthusiastic demonstration it would nerve their courage, which has never faltered, and would assure them that New-York was true to their interests and true to their memory. When young men became determined liberty became secure, and the speaker was sure the young men had become determined by the gathering he saw before him. [Applause.] In conclusion, Mr. SHEPHERD said, let us show the Governments of Europe that in America mankind could govern man.

Three cheers for ABE LINCOLN and the old flag were then given with the most hearty good will.

Mr. GOODHEART, of Columbia, South Carolina, was the next speaker. He stated that he was formerly a citizen of Columbia, S. C., but was forced to leave there by a Vigilance Committee, for no other reason than his allegiance to the Stars and Stripes. He had done no wrong whatever save that of feeding and assisting poor Union soldiers, who were prisoners, as they passed through Columbia. He had seen men tarred and feathered, and one time he saw twenty-two men hung, and their bodies stripped of the clothing which covered them, simply because they would not deny their allegiance to the Union. The speaker then spoke of the sufferings of the people at the South, and concluded by asking the foreign population if they would assist in trampling the flag in the dust that had protected them. [Cries of "Never! never!" and applause.]

After an address by Mr. MONELL, Mr. JOHN McDERMOTT then addressed the meeting, in substance, as follows: It is well for us to consider who are our friends, and who are our enemies. We are fighting against a triple alliance—the rebels, the Indians of the West and the autocrats of Europe. Every barbarian is against us, and every free and enlightened man is in our favor. It had to be decided whether those who were now against the election of Mr. WADSWORTH connected themselves with those who wished to overthrow liberty, or those who wished to support it. All are personally interested in the present struggle; if the rebellion succeeds in trampling down the Republic, the working men are trampled down with it. It did not involve the freedom of the blacks, but the Slavery of white men. Though Slavery shall die, Liberty shall live. In conclusion, Mr. McDERMOTT exhorted all present, when they returned to their homes, to pray to God that their country should be free, and liberty reëstablished, and that on Tuesday there should be a one hundred thousand majority for WADSWORTH. [Applause—three cheers for the Union, three cheers for WADSWORTH and Liberty.]

Dr. ELDER was the next speaker, who, after paying a high tribute to the personal worth of Gen. WADSWORTH and LYMAN TREMAIN, asked, if HORATIO SEYMOUR was elected, whether the bonfires would burn brightest in Richmond or in Washington? If he was successful there would be more rejoicing south of the Potomac than north of it.

Speeches were also made by Dr. Snodgrass, Mr, Charles S. Spencer, Col. Shannon, Hy Smith, Mr. John Fitch, Mr. William Kellock, Mr. Polhemus, and others. The vast throng around the stand then slowly and quietly dispersed.

STAND NO. 3.

The meeting at this stand was organized under the direction of the Eighteenth Ward Wadsworth Club, by the appointment of WILLIAM A. DARLING, Esq., President of Third-avenue Railroad, as Chairman. Mr. DARLING's appearance was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, and he proceeded to speak briefly of the candidate of the Union men at the present election—Hon. JAS. S. WADSWORTH. He related his course at the outbreak of the rebellion, and the patriotic exertions made by him to sustain the Government and preserve the Capitol. He freely spent his time and money in aiding the Government and assisting our soldiers who were rushing to the rescue of the Capital. He closed by introducing to the audience an old man by the name of WARDEN, whom he described as a working man of this City. Mr. WARDEN made an eloquent speech, and was vociferously applauded. He said it was the duty of every man in these times to remember that "eternal vigilance was the price of liberty." He heartily indorsed the President's emancipation proclamation, and only regretted that he was not a young man that he might fight for his country. The Seymourites, he said, were trying to make the working men believe that if the negroes were set at liberty they would overwhelm the North and interfere with white labor. This was the height of absurdity; on the contrary, they knew perfectly well that if that proclamation were carried out the millenium of the white laborer would begin, The rule of the black man would there end and that of the white man would begin. The three-fifth representation which had always enabled the South to control the white labor of the North would then cease and they could no longer bend the policy of the Government so as to crush the Northern labor or their own "white trash" of the South. He concluded by urging his hearers to vote for the Union and the support of the Government, and said that his only desire was to so live that when he died he might leave the world better than he found it.

Mr. COUCH, of Brooklyn, then briefly addressed the audience, and was followed by DEXTER A. HAWKINS, Esq.; W. T. B. MILLIKENS, Esq.; Mr. LAMBERT, the Irish apprentice; WM. J. WAINWRIGHT, of Philadelphia; CALEB G. DUNN, of the *Commercial Advertiser*; FRANK W. SHEPARD, JESSE C. HANEY. Mr. MILLIKENS' speech was a very able and eloquent argument against the purposes and tendencies of the position assumed by the Seymour Party in this canvass. He showed conclusively that their success could be productive of no change in the policy of the Administration, unless that change were brought about by forcible resistance to measures of the General Government, and in that case it would be revolution, and would be virtually reënacting in the North the rebellion of the South. Mr. DUNN and Mr. SHEPARD also made very effective and telling speeches, sketches of which we are sorry to be obliged to omit for want of room. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed at this stand throughout the entire meeting, and the applause which greeted the sentiments uttered was not marred by a single dissenting voice, or by any other manifestations of disapprobation.

LOCAL POLITICS.

NINETEENTH WARD RATIFICATION MEETING.—Wednesday evening the Nineteenth Ward Wadsworth and Tremain Clubs held a meeting at No. 932 Third-avenue, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of JAMES S. WADSWORTH and LYMAN TREMAIN as Governor and Lieutenant-Governor; also, to ratify the nomination of Col. McLEOD MURPHY for the Ninth Congressional District, and DENNIS McCABE for the Sixteenth Assembly District. Mr. C. H. BRAMHALL was elected President of the meeting. A series of resolutions were then read and adopted, pledging the meeting to the support of the nominees. Speeches of the most patriotic character were made by Mr. CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, Hon. WM. T. B. MILLIKEN, Dr. BERGMANN, and Col. SHANNON, of the First Mississippi Regiment. The meeting then adjourned till this evening, at 7 o'clock, when it will march down to Thirty-fourth-street, join the Clubs of the Twenty-first Ward, and march in a body to the Cooper Institute.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—A meeting to ratify the State ticket and ORISON BLUNT for Congress, was held at Palace Garden on Wednesday evening. Speeches were made by AUGUSTUS F. DOW, WM. FULLERTON, H. W. SMITH, LEWIS H. VAN SCHAICK, and others.

DUFFY VS. WOOD.—The gallant DUFFY gains in strength, and if he can only have a fair field against WOOD. will certainly defeat him. Last night, Mr. JOHN W. FARMER evinced his never-doubted patriotism in withdrawing from the contest in favor of Capt. DUFFY, and the People's Union indorsed the nomination of the loyal men of that district. To-night there will be a grand Duffy ratification, at which Gen. CORCORAN will speak in his behalf.

UNION MEETING.—The Twentieth Ward People's Union Association will hold a ratification meeting at Continental Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, this evening. Brig.-Gen. WM. K. STRONG, Hon. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, and other prominent speakers, will address the meeting. The friends of the Union, and all in favor of sustaining the present Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war, are expected to attend.

GERMAN UNION MEETING.—The loyal citizens of German birth, irrespective of party, will meet, to-night, at the Cooper Institute, to listen to eloquent addresses, and ratify the Union Republican nominations. Speeches in English and German will be made by distinguished orators.

Great Union Rally in Brooklyn.

LYMAN TREMAIN WILL REPLY TO HORATIO SEYMOUR.

To-night, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, the Banner Republican Club, in connection with the General Committee, will present a bill of attractions sufficient to throng the spacious house from pit to gallery.

All the Clubs in the city, with music, banners and transparencies, will attend, inside or out, and one of the regular old Tippecanoe meetings may be expected.

LYMAN TREMAIN, our candidate for the second office, will reply to the specious speech of HORATIO SEYMOUR, while HENRY WINTER DAVIS, JAMES HUMPHREY, and a host of smaller orators, will add their brilliancies to the occasion. Go early.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Break up a Union Meeting in South Brooklyn.

The public hall over the Hamilton-avenue Market in the Twelfth Ward of Brooklyn, was last evening the scene of a disgraceful disturbance, which doubtless, is to be taken as a foretaste of the kind of free speech which Mr. SEYMOUR tells us conservative ascendancy is to restore to us. The hall had been engaged for a meeting to ratify the Union and Republican nominations for Congress and for the State Legislature, but was early taken possession of by a gang of Democratic rowdies with a predetermined purpose to prevent the holding of the meeting. For more than an hour the utmost confusion prevailed, and amid the din of cheers for SEYMOUR and "FERNANDY WOOD," and groans and hisses for WADSWORTH, the "Wooly-heads," and "Nigger-worshipers," speaking and hearing were alike impossible. The Union men, however, persevered, and after the arrest by the Police of a few of Gov. SEYMOUR's special friends of the new conservative school, order was at length established, and the speaking proceeded. A very effective speech was made by Mr. BARBER, a prominent citizen of South Brooklyn, who was followed by JOS. G. E. LARNED, from the Novelty Iron Works; WM. H. BURLEIGH, Esq., and others, who gave to the deluded victims of negrophobia some new ideas in regard to the effect of opening the South to free labor by the abolition of Slavery. On the whole, the meeting was a decided success.

The Arrests of Loyal Citizens in Baltimore.

THEY ARE STILL HELD IN CUSTODY.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 30.

The loyal citizens arrested on Tuesday night, in Temperance Temple, and who were sent down the bay in a steamboat, have not yet been released from custody.

Gov. BRADFORD has gone to Washington to see President LINCOLN, in regard to these unwarrantable arrests.

Gov. BRADFORD has demanded the unconditional release of all the parties arrested, and that all the papers and documents seized be given up.

The petition for the removal of Gen. WOOL received numerous signatures last night and this morning.

An advertisement appears in the loyal papers today, inviting the citizens of Baltimore to call at the Union Reading Room and sign the memorial to President LINCOLN for the removal of Gen. WOOL.

LATER—THEY ARE RELEASED.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 30.

The loyal citizens who were arrested by order of Gen. WOOL on Tuesday night, and sent to Fort Delaware, have been unconditionally released by order of the President. The papers seized at the time of the arrest have also been delivered up. Assurances have been given by the President that the whole affair will be adjusted to the satisfaction of the loyal people of Maryland.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Main Body of the Rebels Still Between Bunker's Hill and Winchester.

The Rebel Pickets Driven from Upperville.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM BERLIN.

BERLIN, Thursday, Oct. 30.

A deserter from a South Carolina regiment has arrived within our lines, who was condemned to be shot, to-day, for attempting the same thing some time since. He says that nine are now under sentence of death for straggling while on the march. He effected his escape from the guard-house on Saturday evening, and hid in the woods until the coast was clear.

The rebel citizens in Virginia, in anticipation of a movement of the National troops, are sending all their horses to the rebel army for service, for fear they might fall into our hands.

Gen. PLEASANTON is now seizing all horses to be found for the use of the Government, without reference to the opinions of the owners.

It has been definitely ascertained that the main body of the rebels is between Bunker Hill and Winchester.

All quiet at Sharpsburgh.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Thursday Evening, Oct. 30.

A force of cavalry, belonging to the command of Gen. KELLEY, left Cumberland yesterday, making a forced march into Virginia, in search of rebel marauding cavalry, who had been committing depredations in that section.

They marched all night, and came up with them this morning, capturing sixteen prisoners and twenty horses; also, one hundred and fifty head of cattle, which these guerrillas had stolen from the citizens of an adjoining county.

The rebel pickets, under Gen. WALKER, at Upperville, were driven from that place yesterday afternoon. The infantry were said to have marched to Snickersville, their intention, evidently, being to escape to the right of Blue Ridge Mountains by way of Snicker's Gap. This is the only news from that section, to-day.

The orders of the Commanding-General of this army are being carried out day and night with all possible dispatch.

The rebels have destroyed a portion of the railroad running from Charlestown to Winchester.

An Aid to Gen. LONGSTREET, who was paying a visit at Fairfax, was taken prisoner to-day.

BURNSIDE FORMED A JUNCTION WITH SIGEL.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 30.

The Washington *Star* of this evening says that Gen. BURNSIDE has already advanced down along the eastern base of the Blue Ridge, and formed a practical junction with Gen. SIGEL, their lines of pickets joining.

The withdrawal of WALKER's rebel forces from Upperville was doubtless in consequence of the rapidity of Gen. BURNSIDE's movement in that direction. We do not believe he has gone in the direction of Snickersville, as, in that event, he would be rushing into the jaws of McCLELLAN's army, but rather across the ridge back of Upperville, over the Alexandria and Winchester turnpike.

The rebels continue to occupy the Ridge between Harper's Ferry and Winchester, on which LEE posted his army after crossing into Virginia. We believe he is moving as fast as he can, as BURNSIDE and FITZ JOHN PORTER have already defeated his probable scheme of attempting to surprise SIGEL. To cover it promptly he will have to move back toward Richmond.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 30.

The railroad officers here have just received telegraphic advices from Gen. KELLY, that the rebels, yesterday, completed the destruction of Back Creek Bridge, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and that there are 1,200 rebel cavalry at Hedgeville. The bridge is ten miles west of Martinsburgh, and twenty-four from Hagerstown. The bridge was 90 feet deep and 100 feet long.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Arrival of Gen. Rosecrans and Staff at Louisville—Gen. Buell to go to Annapolis.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Oct. 30.

Gen. ROSECRANS and Staff arrived in this city this morning.

Gen. ROSECRANS takes Gen. BUELL's Department.

Gen. BUELL goes to Annapolis, Md.

Gen. DUMONT has also arrived here *en route* to his command.

Rosecrans and Rousseau—Successful Encounters with Guerrillas, but Plenty More Work on Hand—The Liberators' Designs—Female Heroism, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Oct. 27, 1862.

Some question the expediency of relieving BUELL and calling ROSECRANS from the District of Corinth, at present. Major-Gen. ROUSSEAU is suggested by many for BUELL's place, till ROSECRANS can be spared from Corinth. However, ROUSSEAU, it is said, stoutly defends BUELL, but loyal people are not satisfied while BRAGG's army remains in existence. The Army of the Ohio, except GRANGER's Corps, is reported on the move toward Bowling Green and Nashville—points needing instant relief.

Gen. ED. McCOOK, with 500 cavalry, last Thursday, whipped several of SCOTT's and MORGAN's bands, near Paint Lick and Big Hill, and captured 33 of KIRBY SMITH's supply wagons. The First, Second and Twentieth Kentucky, Thirty-first Indiana and Ninetieth Ohio, (CRUFT's Brigades,) on Wednesday, worsted a portion of SMITH's rear guard, took 90 prisoners and 150 head of cattle, near Goose Creek Salt Works, 40 miles from Cumberland Gap. Col. BRUCE's "Wide-Awake Rangers" are scouring the country around Bowling Green, Hopkinsville, Trenton and Clarksville, breaking up camps, and scattering and capturing SCOBLE's, HINES' and WOODFORD's highwaymen. Col. WOLFORD's cavalry are scouring the country north of the Cumberland, around Carthage. Col. SHACKELFORD's troopers have routed ADAM JOHNSON's guerrillas in the County of Union, which, including Webster and Hopkins, is dubbed "South Carolina No. 2."

There is plenty more work for our cavalry and flying artillery. The mounted enemy know all the highways and byways, cow-paths and pig-paths, and often scatters only to elude us, and meet again and turn up at unguarded points. His raids may end only with his extermination by a force equally as knowing and much stronger. They seriously retard, harrass and distract our advancing armies. Capt. JENKINS, Assistant Quartermaster, advertises for 4,000 cavalry and artillery horses, and 2,000 draft mules, to be delivered immediately. Each proposal to embrace a certificate that none of the animals which will be presented have been or will be obtained from persons disloyal to the Government, and that no disloyal person is in any way interested in the contract. 12,550 live stock on sale here since Sept. 1.

The Lexington *Observer and Reporter* of Saturday, (its first issue since Aug. 20,) states that one of HUMPHREY MARSHALL's ragamuffins, while encamped near Lexington, said to a farmer: "I am from Virginia, and we intend to stay in Kentucky until we ruin it—ruin it as Virginia is ruined."

The heroic devotion to "Old Glory" of Mrs. TAYLOR and her daughters, MARIA and MATTIE, of Danville, Miss KATE PARRENT, of Versailles, and Miss ELLA BISHOP, of Lexington, will go down in history.

PONTIAC.

ANOTHER VICTORY IN ARKANSAS

Rout of the Rebels Near Fayetteville.

The Rebels Pursued Into the Boston Mountains.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 30.

The following was received at the headquarters of the army to-day:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 29.

To Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

The Army of the Frontier is again successful.

Gen. SCHOFIELD's dispatches from Fayetteville, Ark., say that, on yesterday at daylight Brig.-Gen. HERRON, with the First Iowa Cavalry and the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, attacked a rebel camp four miles east of that place.

Our force was about 1,000 strong, while the rebel force numbered 3,000, commanded by Col. CRAVENS.

After a sharp engagement of an hour the enemy was completely routed, leaving all his camp equipments and a few wagons.

The loss of the enemy was eight dead on the field. Our loss was five wounded, one mortally.

Gen. HERRON pursued the rebel force for several miles into the Boston Mountains.

S. R. CURTIS, Major-General Commanding.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

THE MERRIMAC No. 2.

Interesting Particulars Regarding the Vessel.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Oct. 28.

A man, who says he was taken prisoner by the rebels several months ago, and who finally succeeded in obtaining his release, furnishes the following account of the *Merrimac No. 2*:

"I have been in Richmond for some time. During my stay, I went on board the *Merrimac No. 2*. She is thoroughly and heavily clad with iron, and is in every way a tough customer. She has been completed for about a month, and has made several trips to Fort Darling. She has, as yet, but one gun on board, but the other guns for her were all ready. When I left, the rebels were about putting the remaining guns on board, and they intended to have them all mounted in three weeks' time. The machinery of the *Merrimac No. 2* works well, and she can easily make eight miles per hour. The rebels have every confidence in her capabilities, and are certain that she will prove a success. When the people of the North hear that the *Merrimac No. 2* is a failure—that the rebels declare her to be so—then they may expect her to come out and do all the damage that she can. Their intentions are to 'delude' and 'deceive' as much as possible, so as to take us napping. It was for this reason that a rebel officer made the remark 'That the obstructions in the James River at Fort Darling had all been removed,' intending, evidently, to convey the idea that the obstructions were removed to let the *Merrimac No. 2* out."

A Ship Deserted and Burnt at Sea.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

The Baltimore boat *Georgiana*, Capt. PEARSON, arrived at Fortress Monroe about 8 o'clock this morning. Capt. PEARSON reports that about 2 o'clock this morning they saw the light of a burning ship, which was about twenty-five miles distant. At 4 o'clock Capt. PEARSON sent a boat to the burning ship. Just before the boat reached her the mizzenmast fell, and the ship was so burned that her name could not be made out. Her life-boats were all gone, and she was at anchor, with her two quarter-boats on deck, bottom up. There was no one on board, and none in hailing distance. This fact and the ship being at anchor leads to the conclusion that the ship had been fired and deserted.

There are many contradictory rumors afloat, here, in regard to the burning ship. Some think it the work of the rebels, and others the result of mutiny.

The steamboat *Metamora* left Fortress Monroe at 12 o'clock M., for Aiken's Landing, to-day. She only took up four chaplains and three doctors for exchange. The *Maple Leaf* arrived here at 2 o'clock, but did not bring the 200 rebel prisoners, as was expected, from Fort McHenry.

The last lot of rebel prisoners sent to Aiken's Landing was not responded to by the rebel Government, and that may be the reason for the detention of the prisoners at Fort McHenry.

The gunboat *Miami* arrived at Fortress Monroe this afternoon, and now lies at the Government Wharf, taking on board heavier guns than she has heretofore carried.

GEN. KELLY AFTER THE REBELS.

Capture of One Hundred and Seventy Head of Cattle, Sixteen Prisoners and Twenty Horses.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 30.

The following has been received at headquarters:

CUMBERLAND, Md., Oct. 29.

Brig.-Gen. R. B. Marcy, Chief of Staff:

I ordered Lieut.-Col. QUICK, of the Twenty-third Illinois, to take the Ringgold Cavalry and two guns, ROURKE's Battery, and pursue the party that took the cattle in Hardy County. He left New Creek last night at dark. By a rapid march all night he overtook the enemy at daylight this morning, attacked him, and captured 170 head of cattle, 16 prisoners, and 20 horses.

B. F. KELLY, Brigadier-General.

Order No. 154 Revoked.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Oct. 27.

The revocation of order No. 154 from the War Department at Washington has given general satisfaction. Though no doubt prompted by the best motives, it has been found practically to work serious mischiefs. Before it was known here that the order had been revoked, Gov. CURTIN addressed the following note to the President:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURGH, Penn.,
Oct. 27, 1862.

A. Lincoln, President of the United States, Washington:

I feel it my duty to enter my protest against Order No. 154, as unjust to the people of the loyal States, and calculated to demoralize and destroy volunteer organizations, not only because it is wrong in principle, but that in the manner in which it is being executed it must break the efficiency of the volunteer army now in the field in support of the Government. I very respectfully and earnestly ask that it be revoked.

A. G. CURTIN.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Hibernia off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Oct. 29.

The steamship *Hibernia*, from Liverpool, on the 16th, *via* Londonderry on the 17th inst., passed Cape Race, *en route* to Quebec, at 3 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

The sea was so heavy after the recent gale that it was impossible for the news yacht of the Associated Press to board her.

The dates per the *Hibernia* are five days later.

Arrival of the North American at Father Point.

FATHER POINT, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool, on the 9th, *via* Londonderry, on the 10th instant, arrived off this point at 9 o'clock last evening, and remained at anchor until this morning, owing to a heavy snow storm, when she proceeded to Quebec. Her news is anticipated.

The *North American* has 58 cabin and 209 steerage passengers.

She reports: Passed on the 22d instant steamship *Jura*, for Liverpool.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Oct. 30.

The steamship *North American* will sail from Quebec on Saturday, her regular day, if nothing prevents.

The Boston Habeas Corpus Case.

THE WRIT NOT ALLOWED TO BE SERVED.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 30.

Deputy-Sheriff BAGLEY proceeded to Fort Warren to-day in a sloop, (failing to get a pass to go in the regular steamer,) to serve the writ of *habeas corpus* granted by Judge CLIFFORD, of the United States Circuit Court, in the case of Mr. W. H. WINDER.

The Deputy-Sheriff was not allowed to land by the military commandant of Fort Warren, and consequently returned to the city this forenoon. He reported to Judge CLIFFORD that his attempt to serve the writ was unsuccessful, when the Court remarked that it had no means with which to enforce the writ. The Court then ordered the papers to be placed on file.

This probably ends the case for the present.

The counsel for Mr. WINDER are Hon. WM. B. REED, Hon. G. W. BIDDLE and Hon. PETER McCALL, members of the Bar of Philadelphia.

Large Union Meeting at Fulton.

FULTON, OSWEGO COUNTY, N. Y., Oct. 30.

A large Union meeting was held here this afternoon. Judge TYLER presided. Hon. H. J. RAYMOND made a telling speech.

The canvass in this County is very active, and the Union cause is gaining every day.

Withdrawal of Hon. Alfred Ely.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 30.

In the Twenty-eighth Congressional District, Hon. ALFRED ELY, candidate for Congress, withdraws in favor of FREEMAN CLARKE, Esq.

BEN. FIELD,
M. P. BEMUS,
FRANK HISCOCK,
Republican Committee.

Union Meeting in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 30.

An immense meeting in support of the Union State Ticket was held here this evening. Speeches were made by Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, Hon. ISAAC W. SCUDDER and others.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 30.

The bark *Acacia*, hence for St. Jago, put into Portland, yesterday, in distress. She was knocked down on the 15th inst., in a hurricane; lost mizzenmast, maintopmast, and foremast head. She will discharge.

HALIFAX, N. S., Thursday, Oct. 30.

The steamer *Dispatch*, from New-York to Liverpool, twenty-one days out, put in here to-day. She experienced severe weather. When five days out she lost her rudder, disabled boiler, &c.

There is nothing of the *Arabia*.

New-London, Conn., to be a Naval Station.

NEW-LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 30.

The Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Navy have made a report in favor of New-London as a naval station.

From Bermuda.

From the Bermuda Royal Gazette, 21st.

A small vessel, bottom up, passed down the south side of these Islands, within sight of persons on shore, on Thursday last. The current was moving her along to the eastward at a rapid rate.

The *Princess Royal* fell in with a derelict brigantine, supposed to be laden with hides, with her mainmast lying across her hull, apparently some time abandoned.

Arrived at Hamilton, Bermuda, Oct. 20, schooner *Horace Smith*, Bangor; 21st, bark *Eliza Barss*, FRITH, New-York.

Arrived at St. Georges, 17th, ships *Harrisburgh*, WISNER, Cardiff; *Ella*, CARTER, Liverpool; brig *Princess Royal*, NEWBOLD, New-York.

From Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

Col. CONNER's California regiment has arrived here, and is located at Camp Fort Douglass, three miles west of this city. Maj. McGARY, in command of two companies, was sent out from Ruby Valley to Humboldt River, to chastise the Indians who murdered the emigrants this Fall. They captured 26, between Gravelly Ford and the City of Rocks, holding 24 as hostages. The others were sent to bring in the murderers, with the understanding that, if not back by a specified time, the remaining 24 would be shot. The two did not return, and the 24 were taken out and shot. The Major reports that nearly all the Humboldt Indians had gone to Buffalo Range, on a big hunt. The troops are in good health.

[Advertisement.]

"OPEN LOCKS, WHOEVER KNOCKS."—So said SHAKESPEARE more than two hundred years ago, but he made no allusion to KNOX, the Hatter, of No. 212 Broadway, who needs no hint of his whereabouts—the million being too ready to knock or ring for him. He is mighty in his way, and legions sing his praises as a crowning benefactor.

[Advertisement.]

Last day but one of BOURCICAULT'S great drama, "Pauvrette, or Under the Snow," at Barnum's Museum, where it has had a most successful run. It is played there this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and this evening at 7½ o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 28 | Sun sets..... 5 59 | Moon sets....12 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 07 | Gov. Island. 2 56 | Hell Gate..... 4 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Oct. 30.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Thompson, Havana and New-Orleans, Ludlam & Heineken; S. R. Spaulding, Howes, Alexandria, Baker & Russell.

Steamers Trenton, Wilson, Washington; Fanny Garner, Pierce Philadelphia, James Hand.

Ships George Turner, Ilsley, Boston, H. Benner; Emerald, Luce, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; Henny, (Mecklg.,) Ohlerich, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Athena, (Brem.,) Schilling, Liverpool, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Investigator, Gilkey, Liverpool, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Adamo, (Ital.,) Zeno, Queenstown, master; Jasper, Bennett, Washington, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.; Warren Hallett, Hallett, Rio Janeiro, Bassett & Nickerson; Czarine, Pinkham, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; Alice, Smith, Liverpool, C. B. Fessenden.

Brigs Rainbow, Janssen, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Rival, Applegate, Washington, D. C., master; Atlantic, Rhodes, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; T. B. Watson, Wallace, Vera Cruz, Merchant & Breck; Forsoget, (Norw.,) Hansen, Cork, Holmboe & Co.; Avondale, Dix, Boston, C. & E. J. Peters; Ben Bunning, Winchester; Havana, M. Trujillo & H. S. Vining; Mary Alice, Hardy, Rio Grande del Sud, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Jessie, (Br.,) McDougal, Port au-Platte, Brett, Son & Co.; Evergreen, Potter, Philadelphia, H. S. [illegible]; Vermillion, [illegible], Washington, Baker & Dayton; Naiad Queen, Hulse, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Joseph Hall, Cox, Hartford, H. S. Beckett; Gazelle, Moore, Ingersoll, Philadelphia, master; A. Hooper, Harriden, Ellsworth, T. M. Mayhew; Relief, Rockwell, Newbern, N. C., Adams' Express Co.; John Randolph, Wall, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; E. B. [illegible], Thorn, New Bedford, L. Kenny; Jonas Sparks, Ieman, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; C. Carroll, Pratt, Philadelphia; F. Rogers, Rogers, Washington, D. C., W. L. McCready & Co.; Ira Bliss, Collins, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Col. Eddy, Blanchard, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Philanthropist, Homer, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; J. Van Zandt, Smith, Fort Royal; Robert Caldwell, Hudson, Tarragona, Tupper & Beattie; Arctic, (Br.,) Patterson, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; White Cloud, Gardiner, Elizabethport, master; Julius Webb, Mather, Newbern, N. C., Bayles, Hamilton & Co.; W. A. Ellis, Chichester, Washington, master; Mary Harvey, Lawrence, Boston; Geo. Dummer, Chambers, Washington; Pioneer, St. John, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. C. Homer, Arey, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.; J. J. Finlayson, Nassau, John R. Bacon.

Sloop W. A. Steelman, Sayres, Cape May.

Barge James Hart, Shellhorn, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Thames, Arey, Port Royal 4 ds., in ballast to Russell Sturgis.

Steam transport Josephine, Grumley, Washington, D. C., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Steamer City of Buffalo, White, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer A. L. Sweet, ——, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer J. B. Mollison, Eckman, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Ella, (of Boston,) Nichols, Madeira Oct. 4, in ballast to C. C. Duncan & Co.

Ship Somersetshire, Gillespie, Liverpool Sept. 20, with coal and salt to Edward S. Innes. Had strong westerly winds most of the passage. Oct. 16, lat. 42, lon. 57, experienced a tremendous gale from S. to W.; lost one man overboard; lost sails, &c. Oct. 26, hove to off Fire Island during a gale from E. N. E., with thick weather. Oct. 23, 35 miles S. E. from the Hook, took a pilot from boat Wm. H. Aspinwall, No. 21.

Ship Hope, (new, 747 tons,) Hancock, Bucksport, Me. 7 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark R. G. W. Dodge, (of Bluehill,) Jarvis, Trinidad, Cuba, Oct. 5, with sugar, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters. From lat. 30, have had heavy gales from N. E., W. N. W. Oct. 25, lat. 23 40, lon. 74 20, was boarded by U. S. steamer Montgomery, who reported having chased, Oct. 7, a Confederate steamer, and the Confederates ran her ashore near Havana, and set her on fire; she was cotton loaded. Oct. 9, spoke Br. bark Telegram, in charge of a U. S. officer and crew. they having fell in with her in a helpless condition, her crew being sick and some of them dead. She was from Minititlan for Europe, 60 ds. out; the officer would take her into Key West. Did not ascertain what ship the officer was from.

Bark Gazelle, Rhoades, (of New-Haven,) Barbados Oct. 12, with molasses, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Left no Am. vessels. Sept. 13, on the outward passage, experienced a hurricane, and lost all 3 masts and part of deck-load. 27th, off Montauk, spoke schr. Albert Treat, from New-Haven for Porto Rico, returning to port, having experienced a hurricane, during which lost overboard the captain, second mate and one seaman.

Bark Anton Gunther, (Olden.,) Zettleson, Bremen 42 ds., with mdse to Ruger Bros.

Bark Coral Isle, (Br.,) of Scarboro, Tisinin, Martinique 22 ds., in ballast to Order. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Columbia, Roberts, Madeira 36 ds., in ballast to N. H Brigham.

Bark Johannn Martin, (Pruss.,) Rockmann, Cardiff 43 ds., with coal to Wm. Salem & Co.

Bark Mary C. Dyer, Wallace, New-Orleans 28 ds., with sugar, &c., to Peck & Church.

Bark West Wind, of Westerly, R. I., Balger, New-Orleans 20 ds., with molasses to J. B. [illegible].

Bark Sally McGee, (of Perth Amboy,) [illegible] 5 ds., with bark to master.

Bark Laura, (Pruss.,) Bloch, Gloucester, Eng., 40 ds., with salt to order.

Bark Louise, (Br., of Bristol,) Hofseth, Madeira [illegible] ds., in ballast to order.

Bark R. B. Walker, (of Boston,) Raynes, New-Orleans 28 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig Mary, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Tobin, Aux Cayes 8th inst., with logwood to Kunhardt & Co. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras; was 10 miles N. of Barnegat on 25th inst., and was driven off in a gale from N. N. E. to N. W.; 15th inst., lat. 31 10, lon. 74, saw a large frigate under steam with a steamer in tow, bound W.; the steamer was schooner-rigged, and had no steam up. 27th inst., off Cape Henry, saw a U. S. sloop-of-war steering for Hampton Roads.

Brig C. B. Allen, (of Harrington,) Look, Sisal Oct. 9, with mdse. to Moore & Henry. Left no Am. vessels. Oct. 15, off Havana, was boarded by the flagship Wachusett. Oct. 21, lat. 32 28, lon. 78 23, spoke brig Josiah Jex, from Sisal for New-York, 20 ds. out, with foremast sprung; same day, was in co. with schr. Charles Dennis, bound N.

Brig John Butler, (Br., of Lunenburgh, N. S.,) Knowles, Jacmel 20 ds., with logwood and coffee to Louis T. Jamme. Passed Barnegat Oct. 25, and took a heavy gale from N. W. to N. E., during which blew away mainstaysail and jib, split foretopmast-staysail, carried away head-gear, &c.

Brig Palmetto, (of Baltimore,) Jones, Pernambuco Sept. 25 with sugar and hides to master. The bark Flora, from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro, touched at Pernambuco Sept. 29, and sailed same day.

Brig W. J. Treat, of Searsport, Park, Mayaguez, P. R., 13 ds., in ballast to R. P. Buck & Co. The schr. Life-Boat, Read, sailed for Turks islands the day previous. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Grace Worthington, (Br.,) Stevens, Belize, Hon., Oct. 4, with mahogany, hides, &c., to F. Alexandre & Sons. Have had N. and E. winds the entire passage.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED
BY
CONNOISSEURS
To be the
"ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
And applicable to
EVERY VARIETY
of
DISH.

EXTRACT
of a Letter from
A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN
at Madras,
TO HIS BROTHER
at Worcester.
MAY, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York,
Agents for Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

Beware of counterfeits.

A PURE TOBACCO.
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
GOODWIN'S
PURE
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES.

For sale by all tobacco and cigar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER,
Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

DRAWING DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 368, OCT. 30, 1862.

25, 29, 40, drew	$30,000
14, 20, 73, drew	10,000
31, 59, 77, drew	7,000
34, 63, 78, drew	[illegible]
14, 25, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 73, drew	1,000
20, 73, 77, drew	1,000
20, 69, 77, drew	1,000
31, 59, 78, drew	1,000
31, 63, 78, drew	1,000
34, 46, 63, drew	1,000
14, 25, 29, drew	1,000
25, 29, 73, drew	1,000
20, 25, 29, drew	1,000
25, 29, 77, drew	1,000
25, 29, 59, drew	1,000
25, 29, 31, drew	1,000
25, 29, 78, drew	1,000
25, 29, 63, drew	1,000
25, 29, 34, drew	1,000
25, 29, 46, drew	1,000
25, 40, 73, drew	1,000
20, 25, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 77, drew	1,000
25, 40, 59, drew	1,000
25, 31, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 78, drew	1,000
25, 40, 63, drew	1,000
25, 34, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 46, drew	1,000
14, 29, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 77, drew	1,000
14, 40, 59, drew	1,000
14, 31, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 78, drew	1,000
14, 40, 63, drew	1,000
14, 34, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 46, drew	1,000
14, 73, 77, drew	1,000

In addition to the above, there were distributed 35 prizes of $600 each; 20 prizes of $500 each, and 32,308 prizes of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $475 225.

For information or circulars, address
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.